History and Slides

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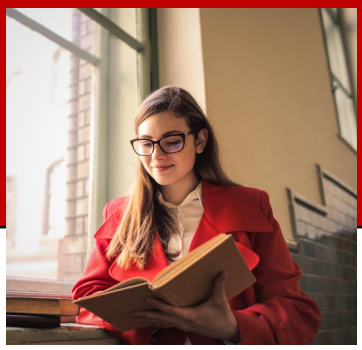
Innehåll



Johannes Gutenberg
The Peace of Westphalia
Pax Romana and Pax Sweden
US Presidents
Gustav Vasa
Great Northern War
Sverigedräkten
Film History
Grimm Brothers
H C Andersen
Mad Georg III
Great Molasses Flood
Maps
Marlene Dietrich
Kuba Krisen
Leopold II
Military of The Swedish Empire

History for you

Välkommen!
Visst är böcker en historisk källa till både lärande och nöje. Boktryckare som Gutenber blev en revolution i kommunikation. Dåtidens Internet.

Innehåll Mars 2020

Peace of Westphalia
Pax Romania
US Presidents
Romarriket
Nya Sverige
Gustav Vasa
Spanska sjukan

Bild och text ger en bättre inlärning. Faktiska studier på barns inlärning med både bild och text, visar på flera olika effekter. Barn lär sig snabbare och de gillar bilder och text i kombination

Populärare än på många år! Fråge-program i flera olika former och i media. Ämnet historia en del i trenden. Vi vill veta vad hände på farfars tid eller än längre bakåt i tiden. Släktforskning ökar.

Gustav Vasa
född 12 maj
1496, död 29
september 1560
700 gratis bildspel
att titta på
Demokrati
Diktatur
HISTORY OF THE SWEDISH POLICE
NAPOLEON I VS WELLINGTON.
DINA HOS SVENSKA MÄN
Gycklare/Narr
Svenska regentgemåler
Folkliv i Stockholm
GEORG HAUPT
Lekande genom
Romarriket

41 Victory
7 Defeated
6 Indecisive

54 Victory
8 Defeated
6 Indecisive

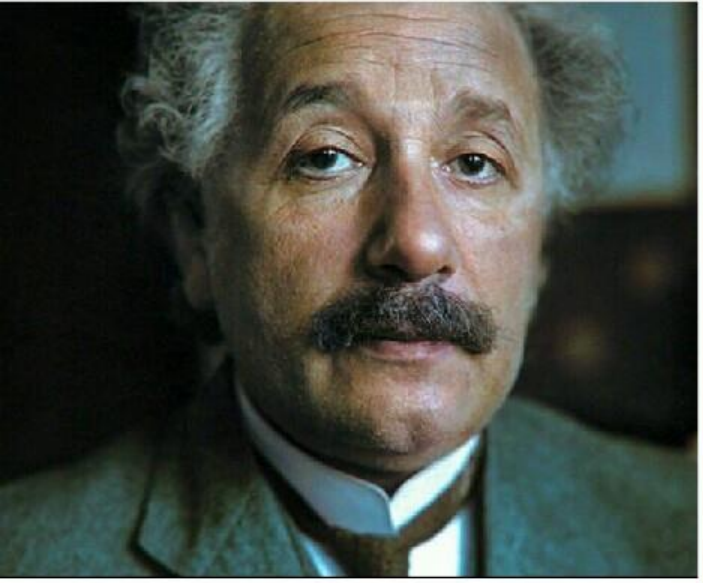
NAPOLEON I vs WELLINGTON.

WHICH ONE WAS THE BEST GENERAL?

Skånska krig 1658-1710

Information och bilder

Språk ibland svenska och ibland engelska



Så klart är det inte enkelt, att ta betalt för information. Wikipedia det kända uppslagsverket på Internet har på två språk ca 9 miljoner artiklar och gratis. Men det är mycket text och lite bilder.

Förädling har gjorts i detta verk. Antal bilder har ökat. Texterna är oftast direkt från Wiki-pedia. Typsnitten är lättare att läsa. Överblicken är även bättre. Läsa offline en fördel.

Gillar Du detta ex? 200 liknande finns ytterligare. Språk är blandat svenska artiklar och även på engelska. Läs vad som passar. Det kostar inget. Bara Din tid Du läser på.

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Fråga efter inbjudan
anders.dernback@gmail.com

History and Slides

Jenny Lind
Nikola Tesla
Impeachment in the United States
Abbas matjesfiléer
Abbas matjesfiléer
Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".

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War of The Roses
World of slideshows
65 520 tittare/år
677 stycken bildspel
Antal läsare sedan start ca. 173 000 stycken/Anders Dernback bildspel

1820 January 29 King George III dies

George III (George William Frederick; 4 June 1738 – 29 January 1820) was King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801, after which he was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death in 1820. He was concurrently Duke and Prince-elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg ("Hanover") in the Holy Roman Empire before becoming King of Hanover on 12 October 1814. He was a monarch of the House of Hanover, but unlike his two predecessors, he was born in Great Britain, spoke English as his first language, and never visited Hanover.

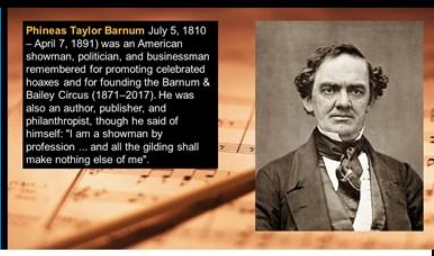
He died at Windsor Castle at 8:38 pm on 29 January 1820, six days after the death of his fourth son Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn. His favourite son, Frederick, Duke of York, was with him.

1 augusti 1888 körkort Aldsta i Världen
Benz bilpatent är daterat den 29 januari 1886, vilket innebär att Benz kan betraktas som bilens uppfinnare Aldsta körkortet blir hans, datum 1 aug. 1888
29 jan 1886
134 år sedan
Carl Benz uppfinner bilen

• A total of 2,814 confirmed cases have been reported globally: 26 jan. 2020
1,985 cases were reported from China
324 cases have been reported as severely ill2
Of these 29 exported cases, 26 had a travel history from Wuhan City, China.
26 jan. 2020
Fifty-six deaths (56) have been reported to date
Corona virus
52 deaths in Hubei province and 4 from outside Hubei).
Very high in China, high at the regional level and high at the global level.3

Reduce your risk of coronavirus infection:
Clean hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
Cover nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow
Avoid close contact with anyone with cold or flu-like symptoms
Thoroughly cook meat and eggs
Avoid unprotected contact with live wild or farm animals
Protect yourself and others from getting sick
Wash your hands
after coughing or sneezing
when caring for the sick
before, during and after you prepare food
before eating
after toilet use
when hands are visibly dirty
after handling animals or animal waste
World Health Organization
World Health Organization

Reduce your risk of coronavirus infection


Phineas Taylor Barnum July 5, 1810 – April 7, 1891) was an American showman, politician, and businessman remembered for promoting celebrated hoaxes and for founding the Barnum & Bailey Circus (1871–2017). He was also an author, publisher, and philanthropist, though he said of himself: "I am a showman by profession ... and all the gilding shall make nothing else of me".

Är filmhistoriens första helt 3D-animerade långfilm.

Toy Story är en amerikansk datoranimerad komedifilm från **1995** i regi av John Lasseter. Den är gjord av filmbolaget Pixar och är filmhistoriens första **helt 3D-animerade** långfilm. Filmen hade biopremiär i USA den 22 november 1995. Den har fått tre uppföljare, Toy Story 2 (1999), Toy Story 3 (2010) och Toy Story 4 (2019).

Björn Skifs gjorde Woodys röst på svenska

Jordbävningen i Shaanxi
830 000 omkom
Var en jordbävning som inträffade på morgonen den 23 januari 1556
Jordbävningen är känd för att vara den jordbävning som skördat flest offer då totalt cirka 830 000 människor omkom. Mer än 97 områden var berörda
Man uppskattar att jordbävningen hade en styrka på cirka 8 enligt Richterskalan. Efterskalv pågick i cirka ett halvår efter katastrofen.
23 januari

Så sätt Dig i en bra ställning och börja läsa en del

LÄRANDE MED BILDER

Bildspel ger bättre inlärning

Att bara läsa texter ger sämre effekt jämfört med om bilder finns kombinerat med text
Se vidare

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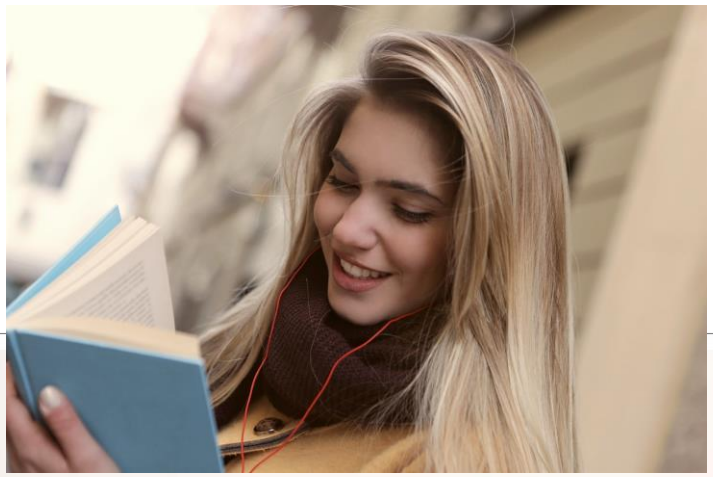
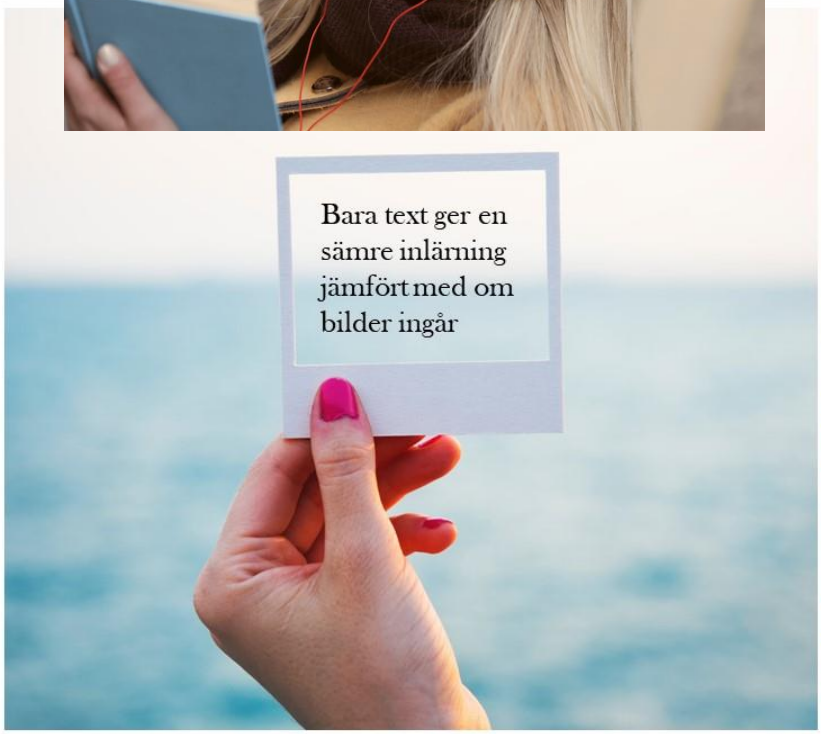
Bild och text är bäst

Man minns lättare vad man har läst





BARN TRÖTTNAR PÅ BARA TEXTER

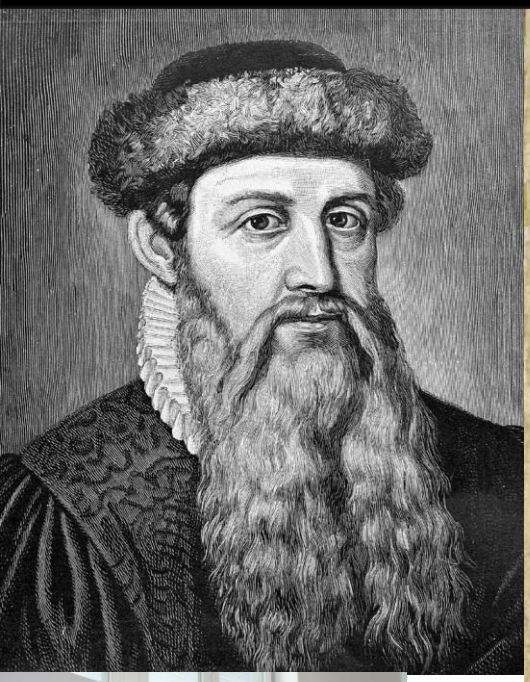
vuxna gör det samma

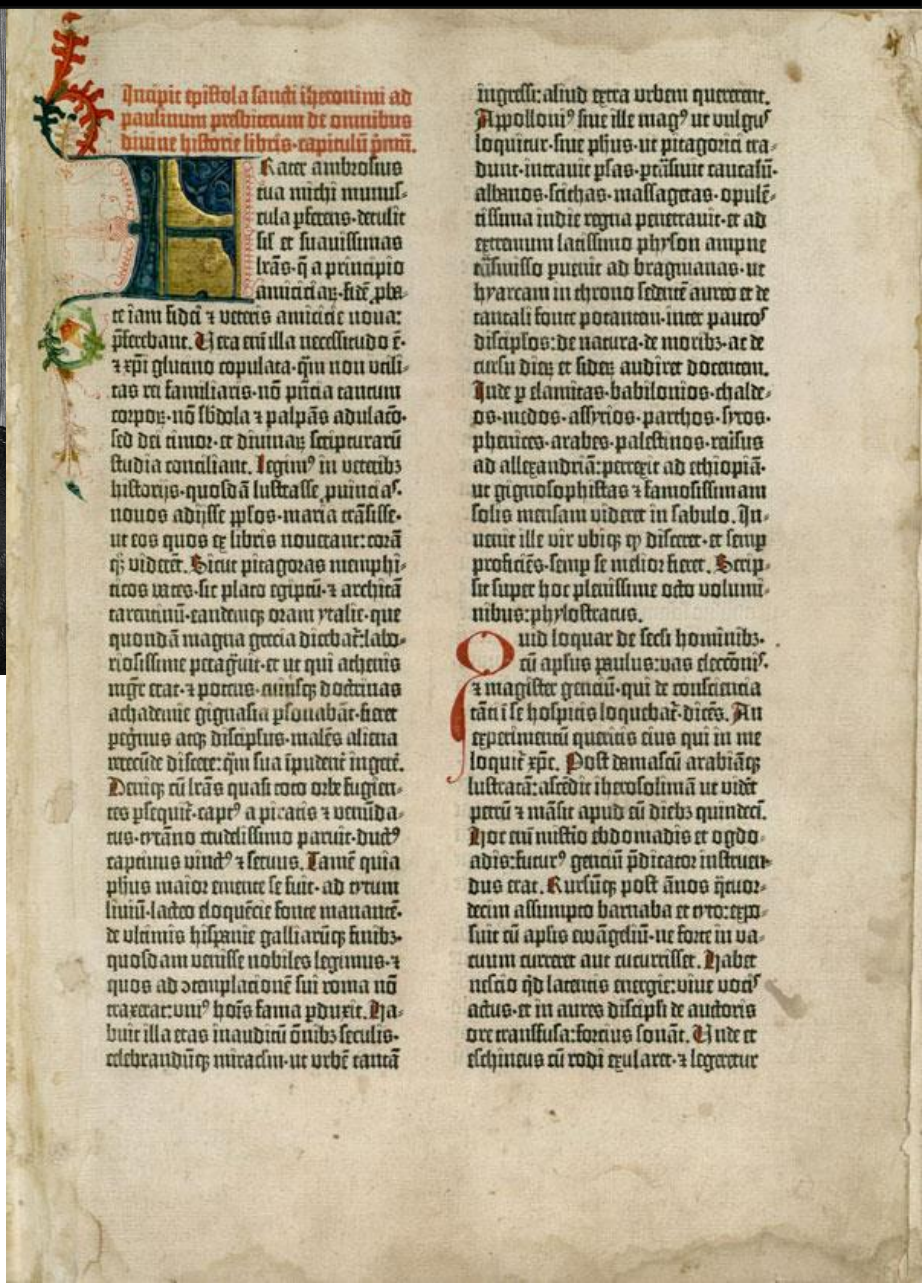
Johannes Gutenberg:

Född omkring 1400 i Mainz och död 3 februari 1468 i samma stad, var en tysk uppfinnare. Under 1450-talet färdigutvecklade han sin metod för att trycka böcker med lösa, återanvändningsbara typer för varje enskild bokstav. Detta gjorde det lättare att trycka fler böcker.

Den 1 286 sidor tjocka så kallade Mazarinbibeln trycktes 1455–1458. Man var då i Europa ovetande om att böcker tryckts på papper i minst 1 000 år i Kina, och med lösa typer sedan 1000-talet.

Först på 1800-talet blev den europeiska boktryckarkonsten definitivt snabbare än den kinesiska.





Webbens genomslag

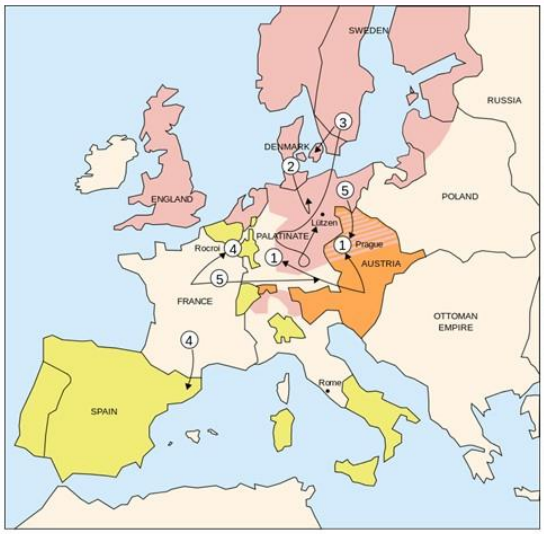
Avgörande för Internets genomslag var också att år 1989 skapades standarderna HTML och HTTP av Tim Berners-Lee på CERN, och kunde på så sätt ta fram den första webbsidan den 6 augusti 1991. I augusti 1991 släppte Tim Berners-Lee sin nya webb-plattform globalt[8]. Webben sammanband dokument på olika servrar till en global världsvid väv och förenklade användningen av Internet - användaren behövde inte känna till vilka dokument som låg lagrade på vilken servrer, och servrarnas IP-adresser och dokumentens filnamn, utan kunde surfa fritt genom att klicka på hyperlänkar.

Peace of Westphalia

was a series of peace treaties which were signed between May and October 1648

Anders Dernback slideshowe / wikipedia text

Peace of Westfalia



THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

Country or area with a Protestant majority
Habsburg Spain
Habsburg Austria
0 500 km

1. 1620-1623: Defeat of the Czechs and the Electoral Palatinate
2. 1625-1629: Intervention and defeat of Christian IV of Denmark
3. 1630-1632: Intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden
4. 1635: Intervention of France against Spain and the Emperor
   1642: Occupation of Roussillon
   1643: French victory at the Battle of Rocroi
5. 1645-1648: Turenne's and Sweden's campaign in Germany

Catholic General Albrecht von Wallenstein

Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Wallenstein (24 September 1583 – 25 February 1634)

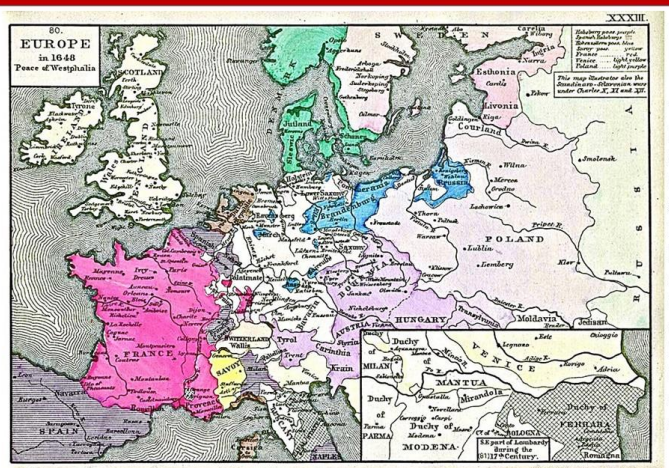
Adrian Pauw's arrival in Münster (1646)

The Ratification of the Treaty of Münster, 15 May 1648 (1648) in the collection of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.
Gerard ter Borch.

Peace of Westfalia

The victory of Gustavus Adolphus at the Battle of Breitenfeld (1631)

Peace of Westfalia



Map showing European borders in 1648

The power asserted by Ferdinand III was stripped from him and returned to the rulers of the Imperial States. The rulers of the Imperial States could henceforth choose their own official religions. Catholics and Protestants were redefined as equal before the law, and Calvinism was given legal recognition as an official religion.

Bartholomeus van der Heist

Bartholomeus van der Heist self portrait 1667
Considered to be one of the leading portrait painters of the Dutch Golden Age.

Peace of Westfalia

The Peace of Westphalia (German: Westfälischer Friede) was a series of peace treaties which were signed between May and October 1648 in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster, largely ending the European wars of religion, including the Thirty Years' War. The treaties of Westphalia brought to an end a calamitous period of European history which caused the deaths of approximately eight million people. Scholars have identified Westphalia as the beginning of the modern international system, based on the concept of Westphalian sovereignty, though this interpretation has been challenged.

The negotiation process was lengthy and complex. Talks took place in two different cities, because each side wanted to meet on territory under its own control. A total of 109 delegations arrived to represent the belligerent states, but not all delegations were present at the same time. Three treaties were signed to end each of the overlapping wars: the Peace of Münster, the Treaty of Münster, and the Treaty of Osnabrück. These treaties ended the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) in the Holy Roman Empire, with the Habsburgs (rulers of Austria and Spain) and their Catholic allies on one side, battling the Protestant powers (Sweden, Denmark, Dutch, and certain Holy Roman principalities) allied with France (Catholic but anti-Habsburg).

Peace of Westfalia

The treaties also ended the Eighty Years' War (1568–1648) between Spain and the Dutch Republic, with Spain formally recognising the independence of the Dutch.

The Peace of Westphalia established the precedent of peace established by diplomatic congress. A new system of political order arose in central Europe, based upon peaceful coexistence among sovereign states. Inter-state aggression was to be held in check by a balance of power, and a norm was established against interference in another state's domestic affairs. As European influence spread across the globe, these Westphalian principles, especially the concept of sovereign states, became central to international law and the prevailing world order.

Peace negotiations between France and the Habsburgs began in Cologne in 1641. These negotiations were initially blocked by Cardinal Richelieu of France, who insisted on the inclusion of all his allies, whether fully sovereign countries or states within the Holy Roman Empire. In Hamburg and Lübeck, Sweden and the Holy Roman Empire negotiated the Treaty of Hamburg with the intervention of Richelieu. The Holy Roman Empire and Sweden declared the preparations of Cologne and the Treaty of Hamburg to be preliminaries of an overall peace agreement.

Peace of Westfalia

The main peace negotiations took place in Westphalia, in the neighboring cities of Münster and Osnabrück. Both cities were maintained as neutral and demilitarized zones for the negotiations.

In Münster, negotiations took place between the Holy Roman Empire and France, as well as between the Dutch Republic and Spain. Münster had been, since its re-Catholicisation in 1535, a strictly mono-denominational community. It housed the Chapter of the Prince-Bishopric of Münster. Only Roman Catholic worship was permitted, while Calvinism and Lutheranism were prohibited.

Adrian Pauw's arrival in Münster (1646)

The concert (1655)

Woman Reading a Letter (c. 1660–62)

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

Peace of Westfalia

Sweden preferred to negotiate with the Holy Roman Empire in Osnabrück, controlled by the Protestant forces. Osnabrück was a bidenominational Lutheran and Catholic city, with two Lutheran churches and two Catholic churches. The city council was exclusively Lutheran, and the burghers mostly so, but the city also housed the Catholic Chapter of the Prince-Bishopric of Osnabrück and had many other Catholic inhabitants. Osnabrück had been subjugated by troops of the Catholic League from 1628 to 1633 and then taken by Lutheran Sweden. The peace negotiations had no exact beginning and ending, because the 109 delegations never met in a plenary session. Instead, various delegations arrived between 1643 and 1646 and left between 1647 and 1649. The largest number of diplomats were present between January 1646 and July 1647.

Sebastian Dadler undated medal (1648), Christina of Sweden, portrait with feathered helmet right. Obverse

Peace of Westfalia

The French delegation was headed by Henri II d'Orléans, Duke of Longueville and further comprised the diplomats Claude d'Avaux and Abel Servien.
The Swedish delegation was headed by Count Johan Oxenstierna and was assisted by Baron Johan Adler Salvius.
The Imperial delegation was headed by Count Maximilian von Trautmansdorff. His aides were:
In Münster, Johann Ludwig von Nassau-Hadamar and Isaak Volmar.
In Osnabrück, Johann Maximilian von Lamberg and Reichshofrat Johann Krane.
Philip IV of Spain was represented by two delegations:
The Spanish delegation was headed by Gaspar de Bracamonte y Guzmán, and notably included the diplomats and writers Diego de Saavedra Fajardo, and Bernardino de Rebolledo.
The Franche Comté and the Spanish Netherlands were represented by Antoine Brun.
The papal nuncio in Cologne, Fabio Chigi, and the Venetian envoy Alvise Contarini acted as mediators.
Various Imperial States of the Holy Roman Empire also sent delegations.
Brandenburg sent several representatives, including Volmar.
The Dutch Republic sent a delegation of six, including two delegates from the province of Holland (Adriaan Pauw) and Willem Ripperda from one of the other provinces two provinces were absent.
The Swiss Confederacy was represented by Johann Rudolf Wettstein.

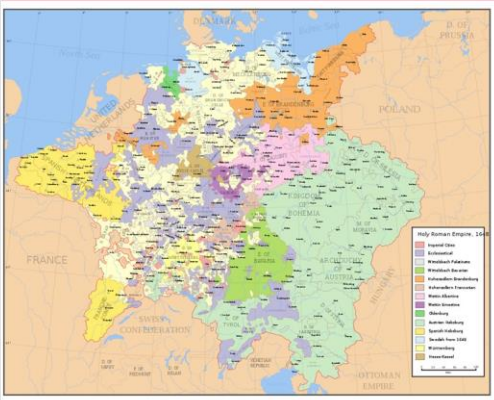
Johan Axelsson Oxenstierna af Södermöre (24 June 1611 – 5 December 1657) was a Count and a Swedish statesman.

Peace of Westfalia

The main tenets of the Peace of Westphalia were:

All parties would recognize the Peace of Augsburg of 1555, in which each prince would have the right to determine the religion of his own state (the principle of cuius regio, eius religio). The options were Catholicism, Lutheranism, and now Calvinism.
Christians living in principalities where their denomination was not the established church were guaranteed the right to practice their faith in private, as well as in public during allotted hours.
It is often argued that the Peace of Westphalia resulted in a general recognition of the exclusive sovereignty of each party over its lands, people, and agents abroad, and responsibility for the warlike acts of any of its citizens or agents, however, this view has been challenged. Issuance of unrestricted letters of marque and reprisal to privateers was forbidden.

Peace of Westfalia



Holy Roman Empire in 1648

The independence of the Dutch Republic, which practiced religious toleration, also provided a safe haven for European Jews.

The Holy See was very displeased at the settlement, with Pope Innocent X calling it "null, void, invalid, iniquitous, unjust, damnable, reprobate, inane, empty of meaning and effect for all time" in the bull Zelo Domus Dei

Territorial adjustments

The Old Swiss Confederacy was formally recognised as independent from the Holy Roman Empire, after decades of de facto independence.
The Dutch Republic, which had declared its independence from Spain in 1581, was formally recognised as a fully independent state from both Spain and the Holy Roman Empire.
France retained the Bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun near Lorraine, received the cities of the Décapole in Alsace (except for Strasbourg, the Bishopric of Strasbourg, and Mulhouse) and the city of Pignerol near the Spanish Duchy of Milan.
Sweden received an indemnity of five million thalers, which it used primarily to pay its troops. Sweden further received Western Pomerania (henceforth Swedish Pomerania), Wismar, and the Prince-Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden as hereditary fiefs, thus gaining a seat and vote in the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire as well as in the Upper Saxon, Lower Saxon and Westphalian circle diets (Kreistage). However, the wording of the treaties was ambiguous:

Christina (18 December 1626 – 19 April 1689) became Queen of Sweden at the age of almost six.

Peace of Westfalia

To escape incorporation into Swedish Bremen-Verden, the city of Bremen had claimed Imperial immediacy. The emperor had granted this request and separated the city from the surrounding Bishopric of Bremen. Sweden launched the Swedish-Bremen wars in 1653/54 in a failed attempt to take the city.
The treaty did not decide the Swedish-Brandenburgian border in the Duchy of Pomerania. At Osnabrück, both Sweden and Brandenburg had claimed the whole duchy, which had been under Swedish control since 1630 despite legal claims of Brandenburgian succession. While the parties settled for a border in 1653, the underlying conflict continued.
The treaty ruled that the Dukes of Mecklenburg, owing their re-investiture to the Swedes, cede Wismar and the Mecklenburgian port tolls. While Sweden understood this to include the tolls of all Mecklenburgian ports, the Mecklenburgian dukes as well as the emperor understood this to refer to Wismar only.
Wildeshausen, a petty exclave of Bremen-Verden and fragile basis for Sweden's seat in the Westphalian circle diet, was also claimed by the Bishopric of Münster

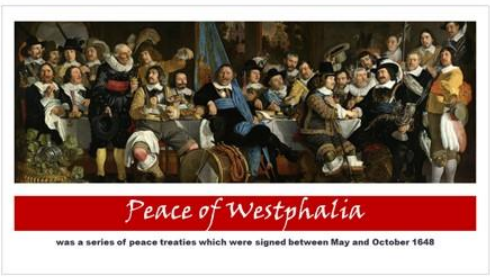
Peace of Westfalia

Bavaria retained the Palatinate's vote in the Electoral College of the Holy Roman Empire, which it was granted by the imperial ban on the Elector Palatine Frederick V in 1623. The Prince Palatine, Frederick's son, was given a new, eighth electoral vote.
The Palatinate was divided between the re-established Elector Palatine Charles Louis (son and heir of Frederick V) and Elector-Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and thus between the Protestants and Catholics. Charles Louis obtained the Lower Palatinate, along the Rhine, while Maximilian kept the Upper Palatinate, to the north of Bavaria.
Brandenburg-Prussia received Farther Pomerania, and the Bishoprics of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Kammin, and Minden.
The succession to the Jülich-Cleves-Berg, whose last duke had died in 1609, was clarified. Jülich, Berg, and Ravenstein were given to the Count Palatine of Neuburg, while Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg went to Brandenburg.
The Prince-Bishopric of Osnabrück would alternate between Catholic and Lutheran bishops, with the Protestant bishops chosen from the cadets of the House of Brunswick-Lüneburg.
Barriers to trade and commerce erected during the war were abolished, and "a degree" of free navigation was guaranteed on the Rhine

Westphalia

Peace of Westfalia

Scholars of international relations have identified the Peace of Westphalia as the origin of principles crucial to modern international relations, including the inviolability of borders and non-interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. This system became known in the literature as Westphalian sovereignty. Although scholars have challenged the association with the Peace of Westphalia, the debate is still structured around the concept of Westphalian sovereignty.



Pax Romana

Pax 27.f. Kr. – 180. e. Kr.

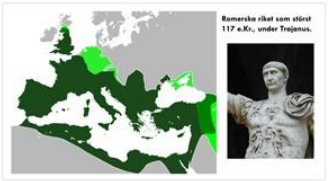
Anders Dernback

The 200 years that began with Augustus's rule is traditionally regarded as the Pax Romana ("Roman Peace"). During this period, the cohesion of the empire was furthered by a degree of social stability and economic prosperity that Rome had never before experienced. Uprisings in the provinces were infrequent, but put down "mercilessly and swiftly" when they occurred.

Pax Romana 207 år

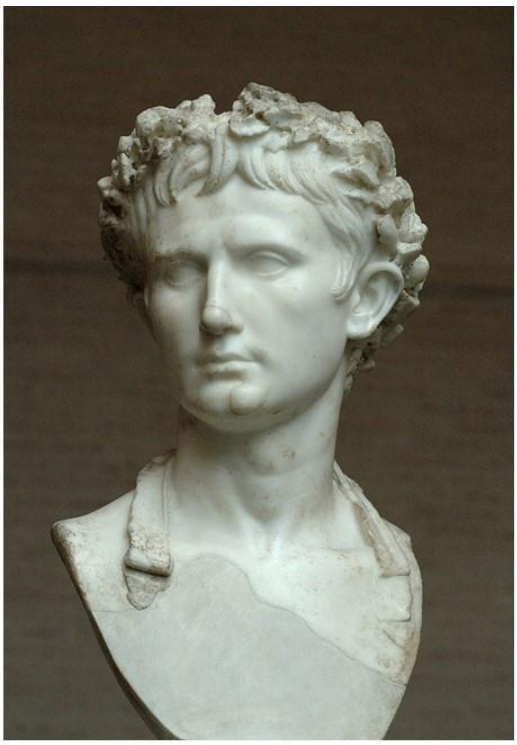
Pax Romana, latin för "den romerska freden", är ett uttryck för den period av inre fred som rådde i romerska riket från Augustus till Marcus Aurelius, det vill säga 27 f.Kr.–180 e.Kr. Fredsperioden varade i 207 år. Detta tillstånd av lugn gällde dock endast inom riket, utåt utkämpade romarna ständiga gränskrig. Under denna tid blomstrade handeln tack vare att Rom hade kontroll över hela medelhavet. Begreppet är hämtat från Plinius d.y..

Analogt har fredsperioder i andra områden av världen blivit kallade Pax Britannica, Pax Sinica, Pax Persica och Pax Americana.



Pax Romana var Roms gyllene era. Då

minskade arbetslösheten
ökade byggnadsverksamheten
stärktes handeln eftersom sjömännen vågade segla längre utan att behöva oroa sig för krig
fick Rom ett effektivare skattesystem
var valutan och måttenheterna samma i hela Romarriket



Augustus

född med namnet Gaius Octavius Thurinus den 23 september 63 f.Kr. i Rom, död 19 augusti 14 e.Kr. i Nola, Italien, var den förste kejsaren av Romerska kejsardömet och regerade från 27 f.Kr. till sin död.

Den unge Gaius Octavius Thurinus adopterades av sin släkting Julius Caesar. Han behöll sitt namn efter adoptionen fram till 27 f.Kr. och kallas då vanligen Octavianus. Han efterträdde Caesar efter att denne mördats 44 f.Kr.. Året därefter grundade han tillsammans med Marcus Antonius och Marcus Aemilius Lepidus en militärdiktatur, känd som andra triumviratet. I egenskap av triumvir regerade Octavianus Rom och större delen av dess europeiska besättningar som autokrat, och tog den konsulära makten efter att konsulerna Hirtius och Pansa dött, och han själv återvaldes. Triumviratet krossades av inre strider mellan dessa tre regenter. Lepidus tvingades i landsflykt och Antonius begick självmord år 30 f.Kr. efter nederlaget mot Octavianus i slaget vid Actium 31 f.Kr.

Många betraktar Augustus som Roms störste kejsare genom tiderna. Säkert är att hans politik förlängde Roms livslängd och initierade den berömda Pax Romana eller Pax Augusta. Han var en intelligent, beslutsam och klipsk politiker, men inte lika karismatisk som Julius Caesar, och hamnade under påverkan av sin tredje hustru, Livia, ibland till det sämre. Icke desto mindre blev hans betydelse varaktig. Staden Rom förändrades starkt under Augustus, med Roms första institutionaliserade polis, brandkår, och inrättandet av kommunala prefekter som ämbeten. Polisen var indelad i grupper om 500 man, medan brandkårens enheter i 500 till 1000 man styck, med 7 enheter över 14 distrikt i staden. En praefectus vigilum, eller "Prefekt över vakthållningen" sattes att ansvara över vigiles, Roms brandkår och polis. När inbördeskriget var över kunde Augustus upprätta en stående armé för Romerska imperiet, med 28 legioner om 170 000 soldater.

Fastän han var den obestridlige härskaren av Rom, ville Augustus inblåsa republikanska dygder och moral i romarna. Han var också angelägen om plebejer och arbetare. Detta uppnådde han genom stor generositet och genom att minska möjligheten till slöseri. År 29 f.Kr. betalade Augustus 400 sestertius var till 250 000 medborgare, 1 000 sestertius var till 120 000 veteraner i kolonierna, och spenderade 700 miljoner sestertius på att skaffa mark åt sina soldater där de kunde slå sig ner.

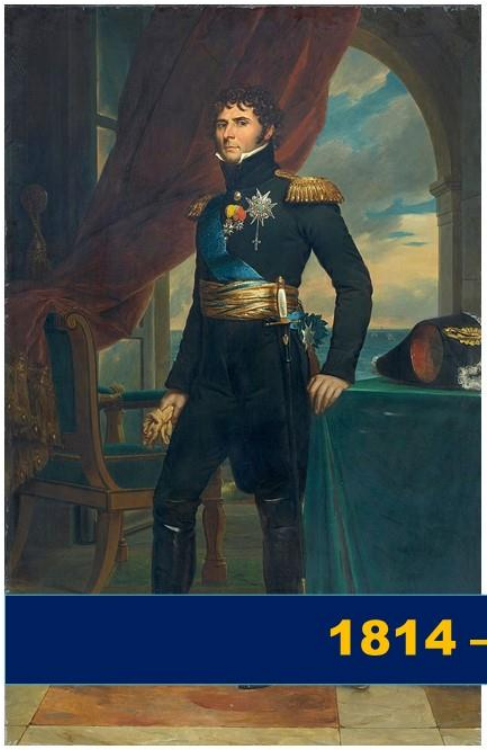
Augutus

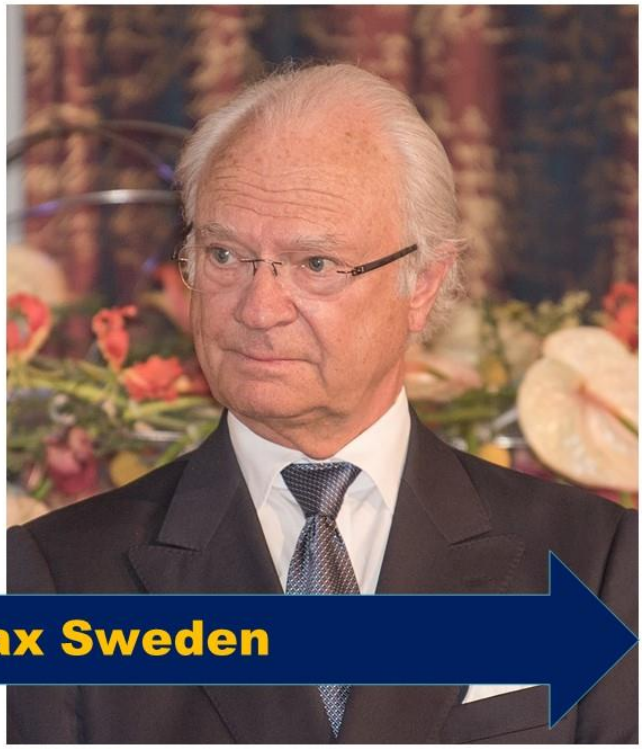
Caesars död, av Jean-Léon Gérôme (1867). Den 15 mars 44 f.Kr., mördades Octavianus' adoptivfar Julius Caesar av en konspiration som leddes av Marcus Junius Brutus och Gaius Cassius Longinus.

Slaget vid Actium, av Lorenzo Castro, målad 1672, National Maritime Museum, London.

Marcus Aurelius

Marcus Aurelius, egentligen Marcus Annius Verus, adopterad som Marcus Aelius Aurelius Verus, blev kejsare som Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, född 26 april 121 i Rom, död 17 mars 180 nära Sirmium, var romersk kejsare från 7 mars 161 till sin död. Känd som stoicistisk tänkare. Han medregerade först med sin adoptivbror Lucius Verus från 161 till 169 och mellan 177 och 180 med sin son Commodus. Han hade åtta söner och sex döttrar. Vid hans död efterträdde Commodus honom som kejsare.[





1814 – 2020 Pax Sweden

Sverige har år 2020 haft fred lika länge som romarrikets Pax Romana, 206 år, vilket är den längsta ännu pågående freden?

Fred i 206 år

1814 — 2020

Fred i 207 år (Pax Romana)

27 f. Kr — 180 e. Kr

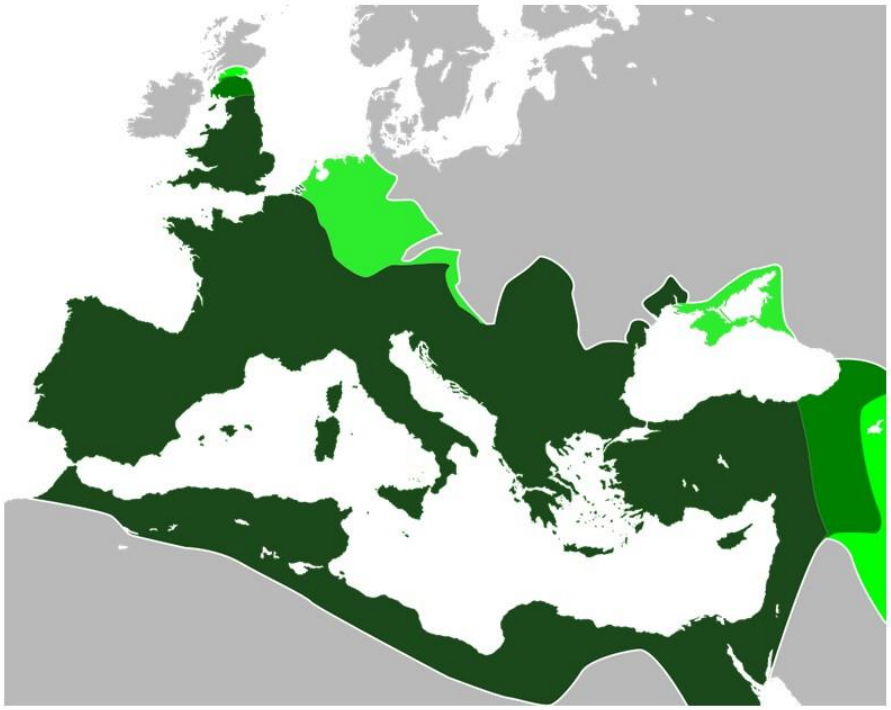
Pax Romana 207 år

Pax Romana, latin för "den romerska freden", är ett uttryck för den period av inre fred som rådde i romerska riket från Augustus till Marcus Aurelius, det vill säga 27 f.Kr.–180 e.Kr. Fredsperioden varade i 207 år. Detta tillstånd av lugn gällde dock endast inom riket, utåt utkämpade romarna ständiga gränskrig. Under denna tid blomstrade handeln tackvare att att rom hade kontroll över hela medelhavet. Begreppet är hämtat från Plinius d.y..

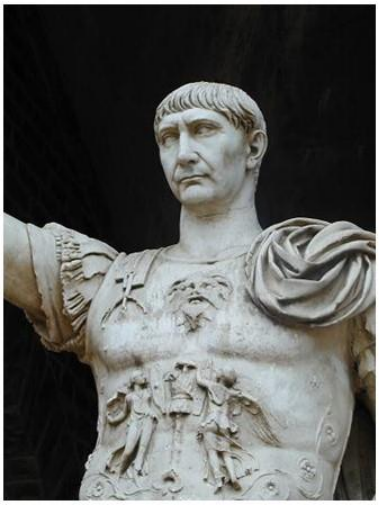
Analogt har fredsperioder i andra områden av världen blivit kallade Pax Britannica, Pax Sinica, Pax Persica och Pax Americana.

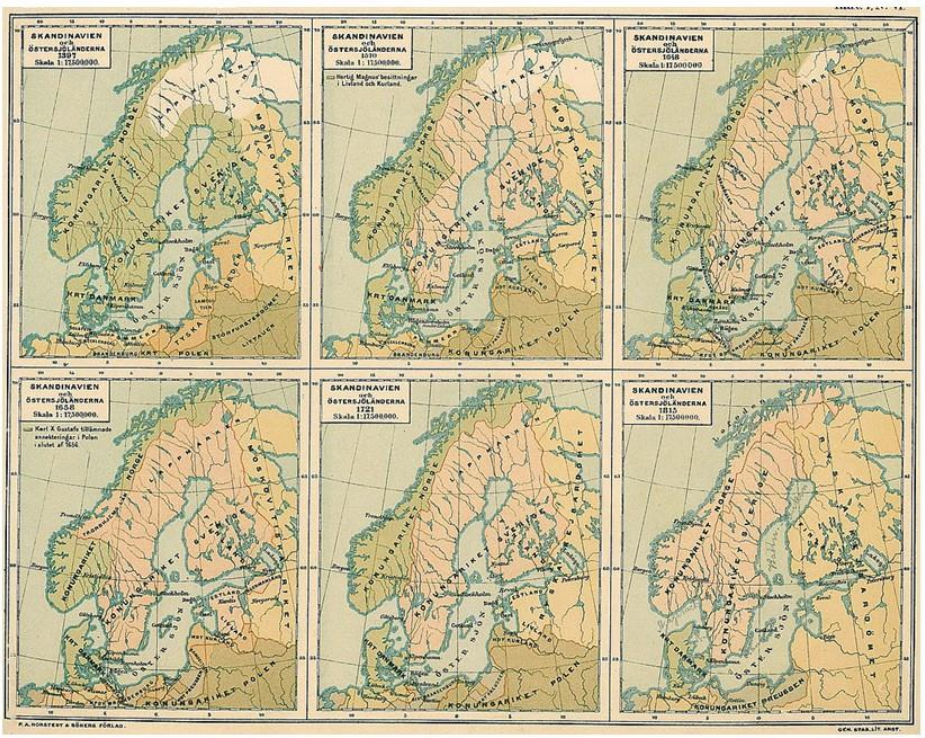
Pax Romana var Roms gyllene era. Då

minskade arbetslösheten
ökade byggnadsverksamheten
stärktes handeln eftersom sjömännen vågade segla längre utan att behöva oroa sig för krig
fick Rom ett effektivare skattesystem
var valutan och måttenheterna samma i hela Romarriket



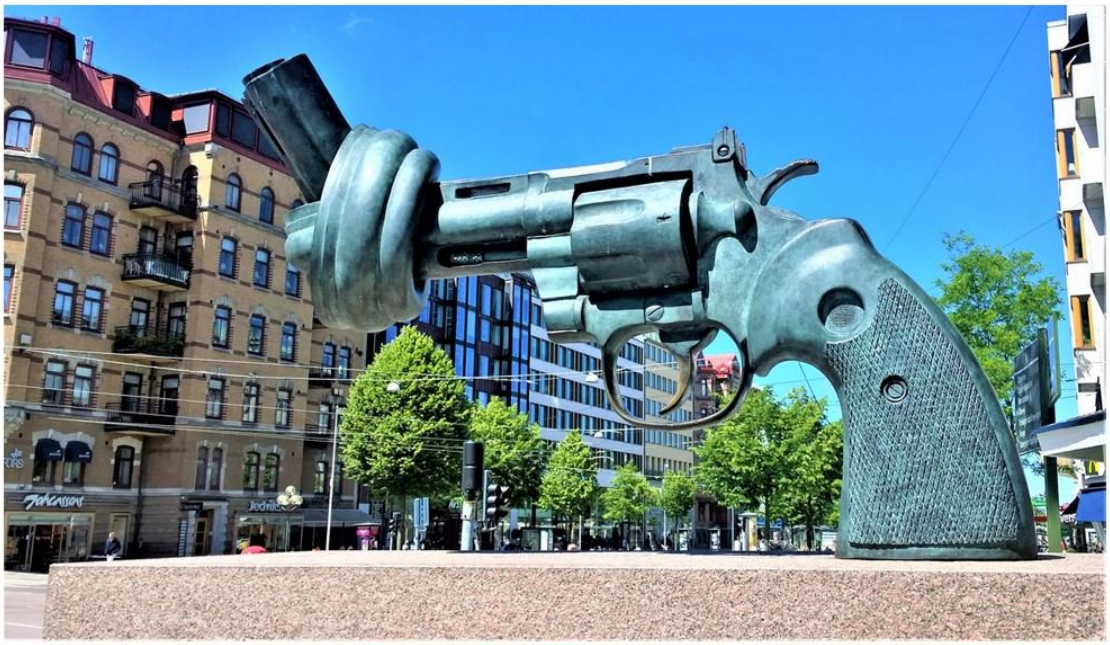
Romerska riket som störst 117 e.Kr., under Trajanus.





Pax Sverige / Sweden 1814 - 2020

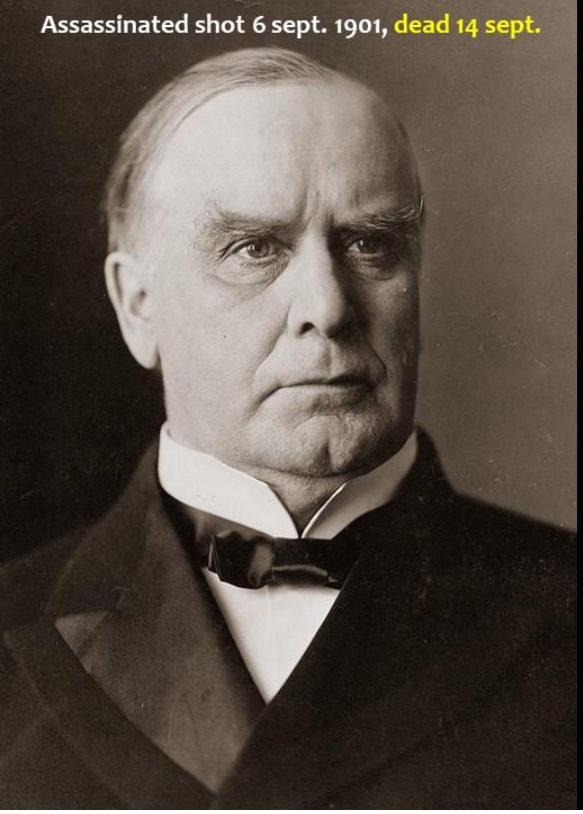
Pax Sverige / Sweden 1814 - 2020



Fälttåget mot Norge 1814

Fälttåget mot Norge var ett kort krig som utkämpades på grund av Norges krav på självständighet i strid mot den union som Danmark och Sverige enats om i freden i Kiel 1814.

Fredsavtalet, konventionen i Moss, undertecknades den 14 augusti 1814 och var i praktiken ett eldupphöravtal mellan den svenska kungen och det norska Stortinget.

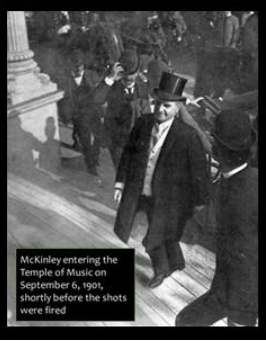


William McKinley, January 29, 1843 – September 14, 1901) was the 25th president of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination six months into his second term.

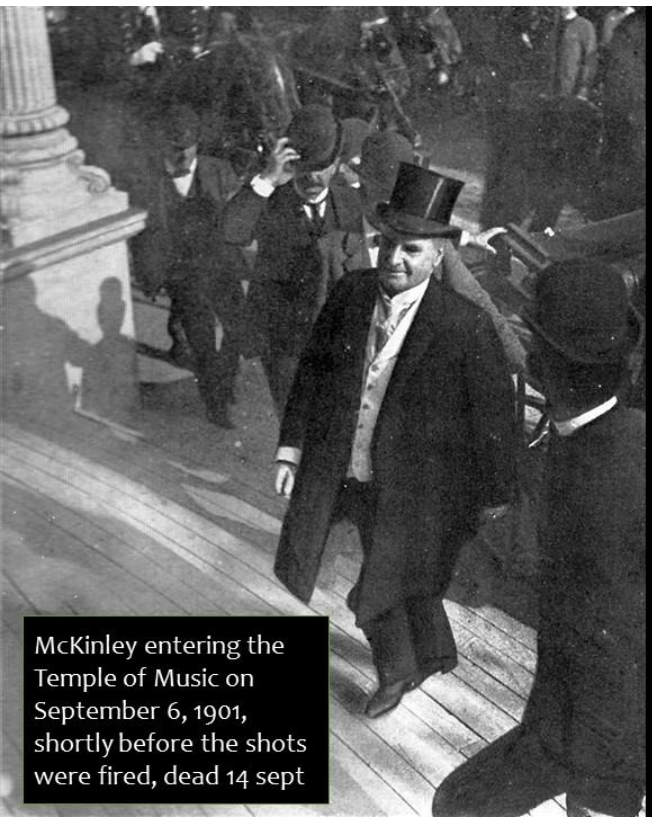
Leon Czolgosz killed him

29 January (Born 1843)

Murderer



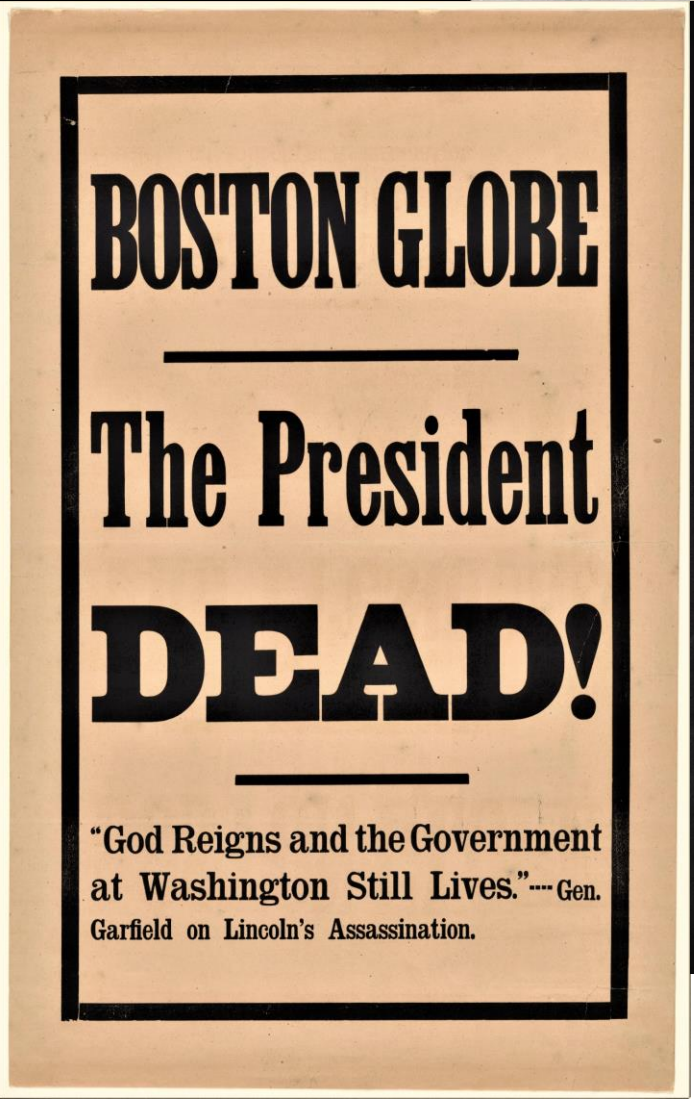
William McKinley

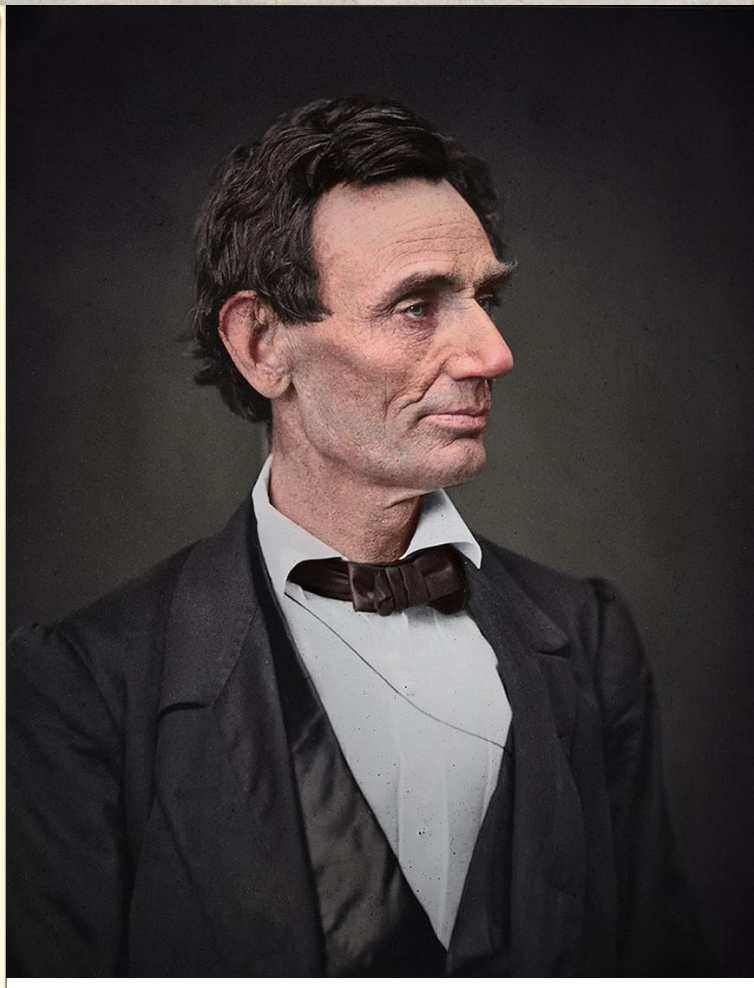


Czolgosz concealed his gun in a handkerchief, and, when he reached the head of the line, shot McKinley twice in the abdomen.

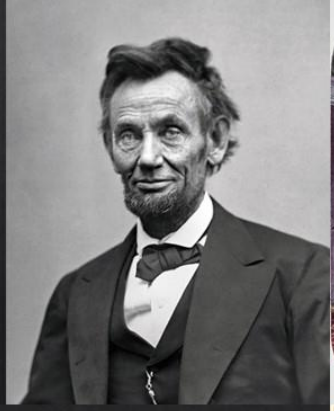
William McKinley, **January 29, 1843** – September 14, 1901) was the 25th president of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination six months into his second term.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
500
THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
SERIES OF 1934
H00001898 ★
H
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SERIES OF 1934
MCKINLEY
WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

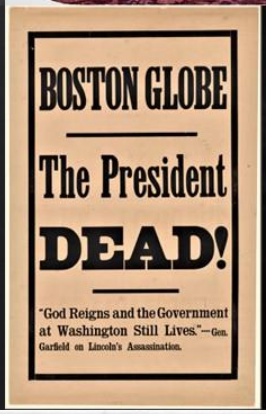

BOSTON GLOBE
The President
DEAD!
"God Reigns and the Government at Washington Still Lives."—Gen. Garfield on Lincoln's Assassination.



Abraham Lincoln



Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American statesman, politician, and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, while attending a play at Ford's Theatre, five days after Lee's surrender. Booth was a well-known actor and a Confederate spy from Maryland; though he never joined the Confederate army, he had contacts with the Confederate secret service


BOSTON GLOBE
The President
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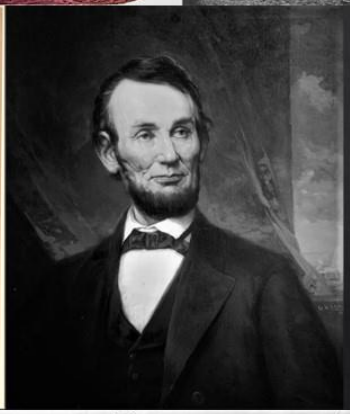
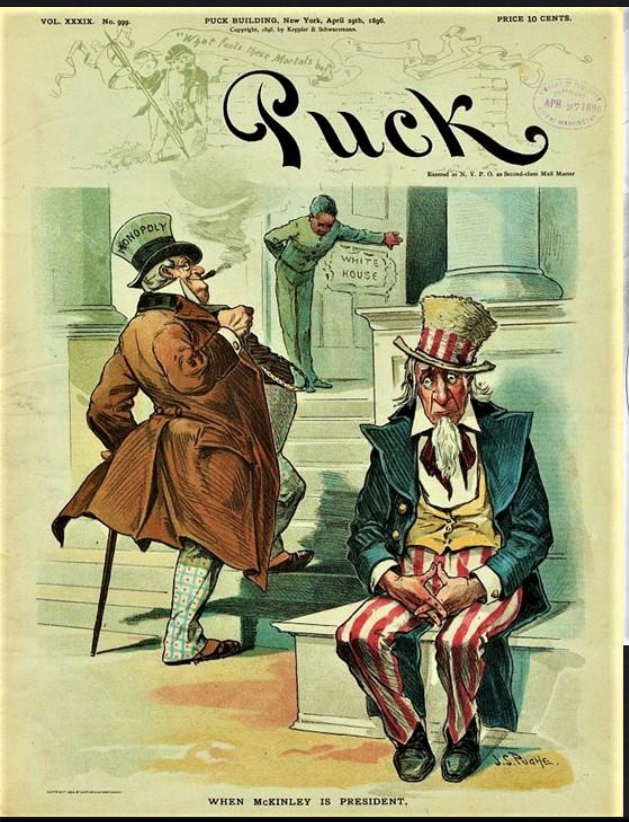
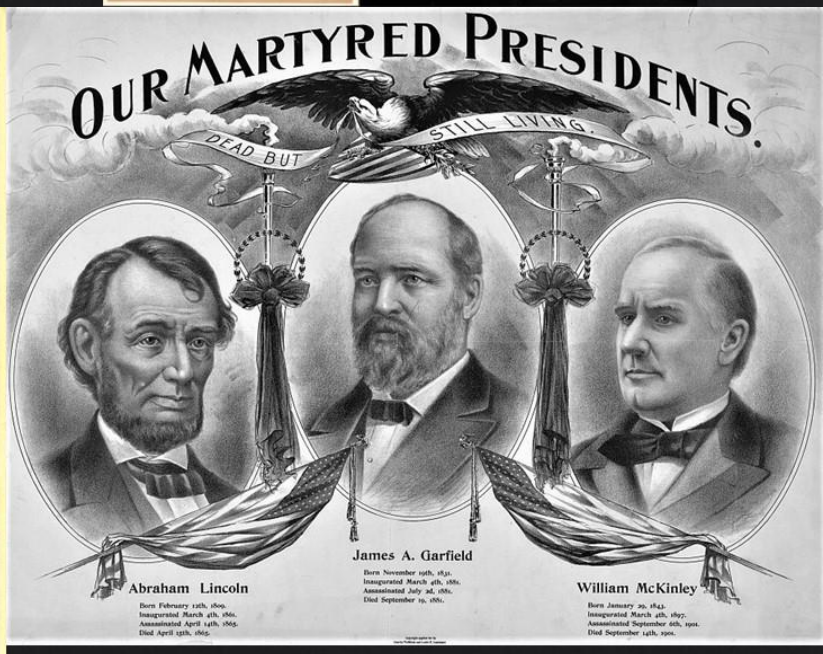


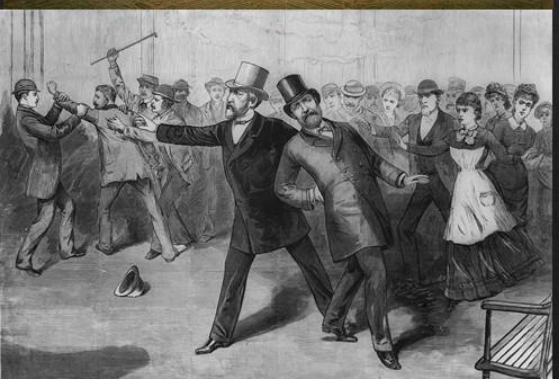

VOL. XXXIX. No. 999. PUCK BUILDING, New York, April 29th, 1896. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Puck
MONOPOLY
WHITE HOUSE
WHEN McKINLEY IS PRESIDENT,



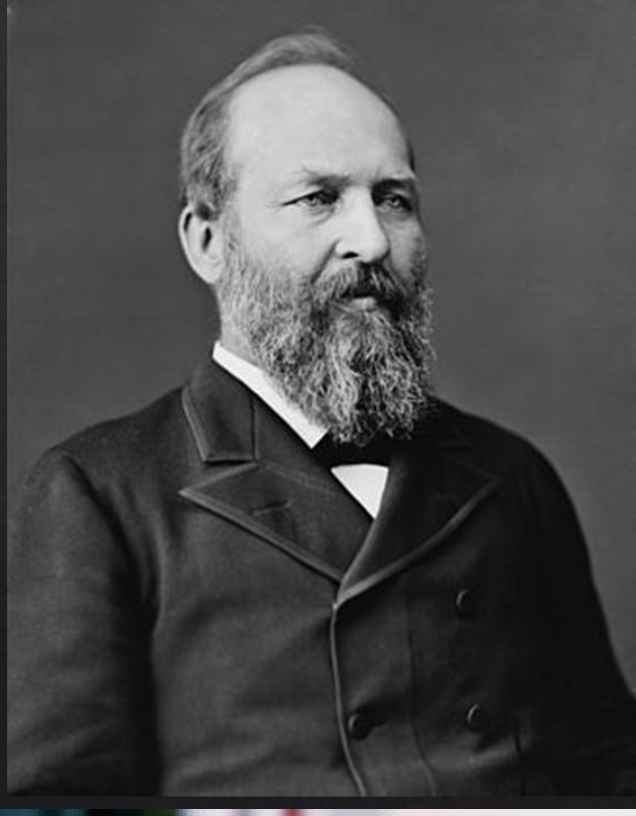
Four sitting presidents have been killed: Abraham Lincoln (1865), James A. Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901), and John F. Kennedy (1963).

James Abram Garfield (November 19, 1831 – September 19, 1881)

In office March 4, 1881 – September 19, 1881



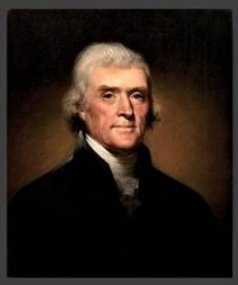
Garfield, shot by Charles J. Guiteau, collapses as Secretary of State Blaine gestures for help.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy (May 29, 1917 – November 22, 1963) On November 22, 1963, he was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. A Requiem Mass was celebrated for Kennedy at the Cathedral of St. Matthew the Apostle on November 25, 1963.

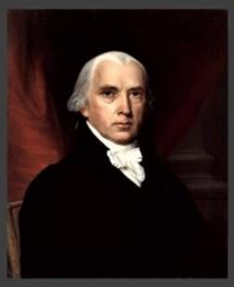
GEORG WASHINGTON
1789 – 1797

JOHN ADAMS
1797 – 1801



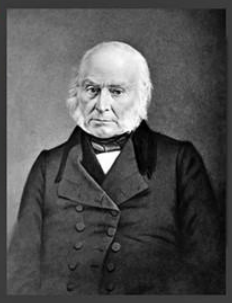
THOMAS JEFFERSSON
1801 -1809

US Presidents



JAMES MADISON
1809 – 1817

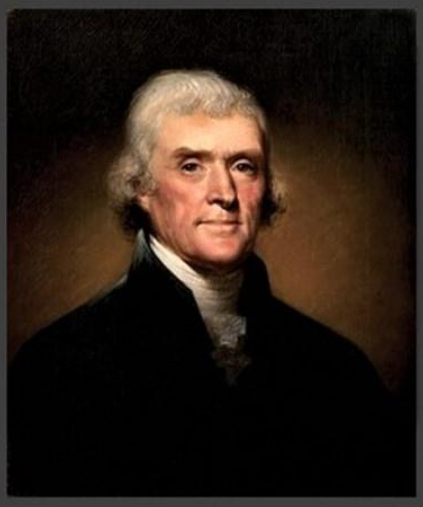
JAMES MONROE
1817 – 1825



JOHN Q ADAMS
1825 - 1829

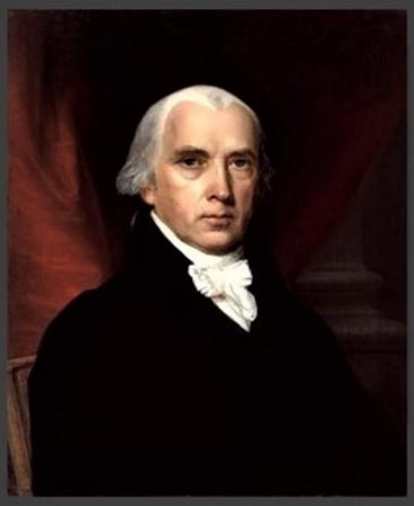
GEORG WASHINGTON
1789 – 1797

JOHN ADAMS
1797 – 1801



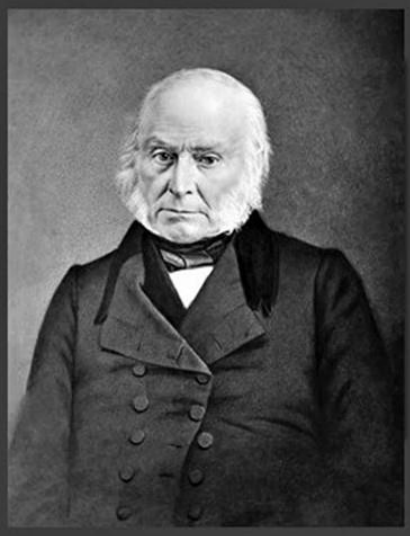
THOMAS JEFFERSSON
1801 -1809

1789 - 1809



JAMES MADISON
1809 – 1817

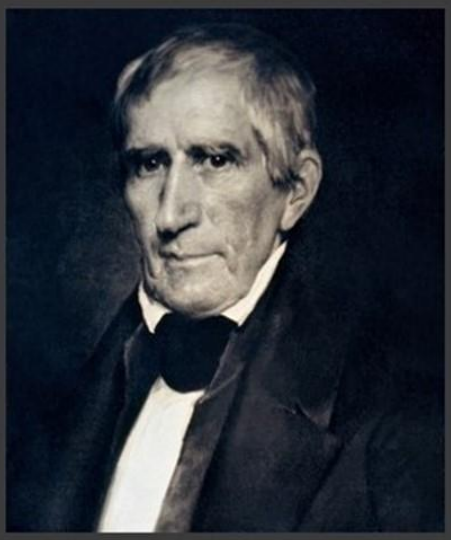
JAMES MONROE
1817 – 1825



JOHN Q ADAMS
1825 - 1829

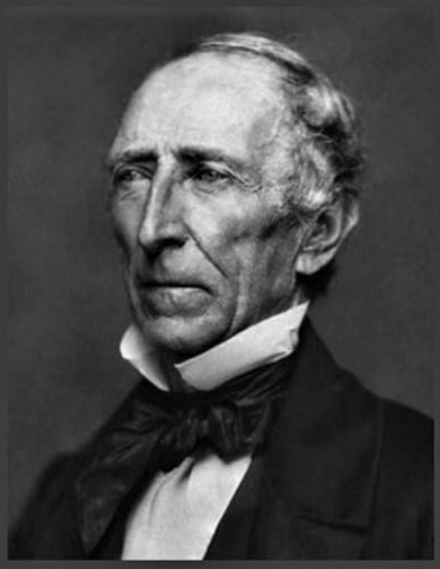
ANDREW JACKSON
1829 – 1837

MARTIN VAN BUREN
1837 – 1841

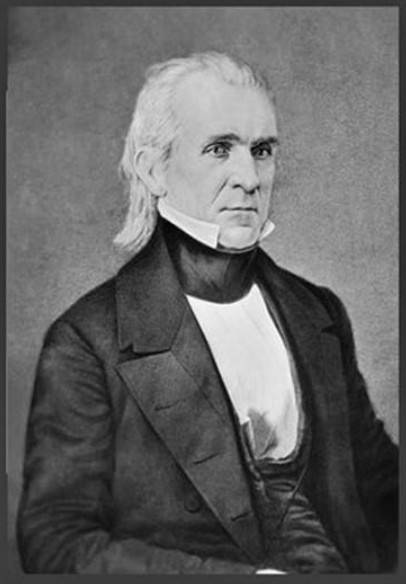


WILLIAM H HARRISON
1841

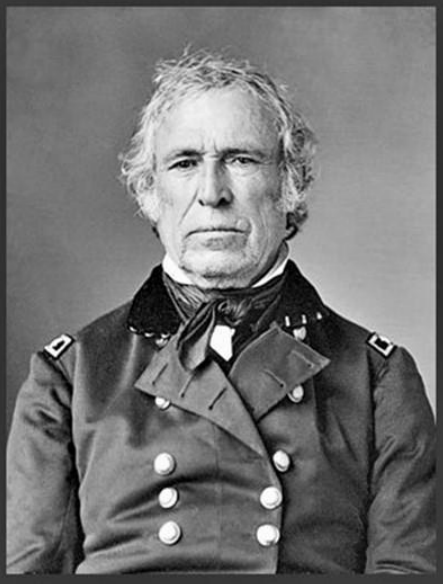
1809 - 1841



JOHN TYLER
1841 – 1845



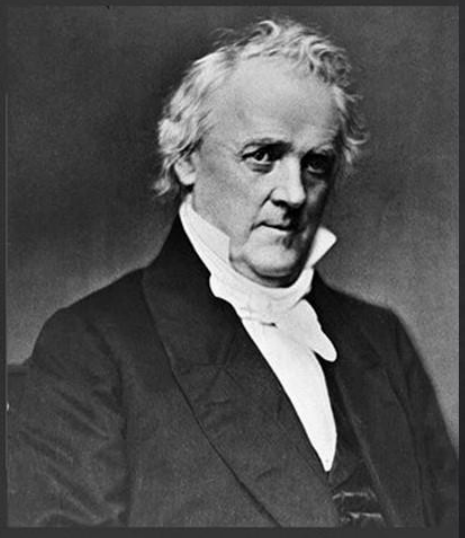
JAMES KNOX POLK
1845 – 1849



ZACHARY TAYLOR
1849 1850

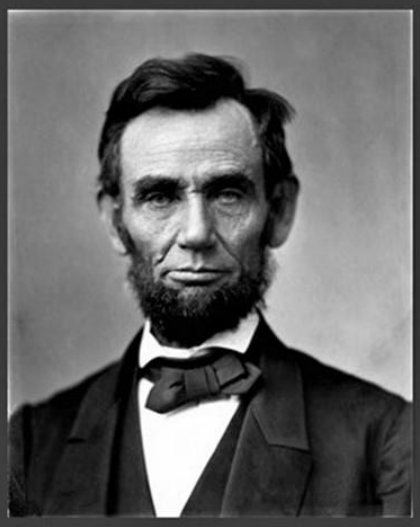
MILLARD FILLMORE
1850 – 1853

FRANKLIN PIERCE
1853 – 1857

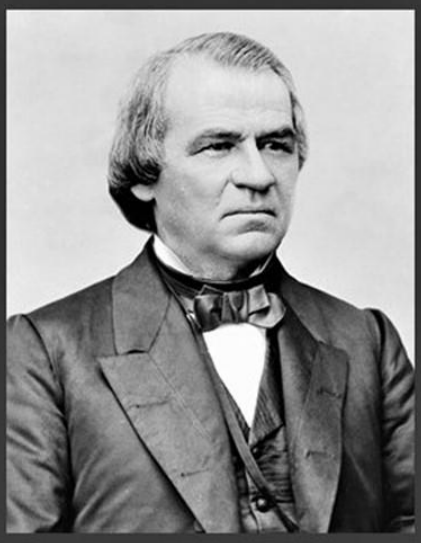


JAMES BUCHANAN
1857 - 1861

1841 - 1861

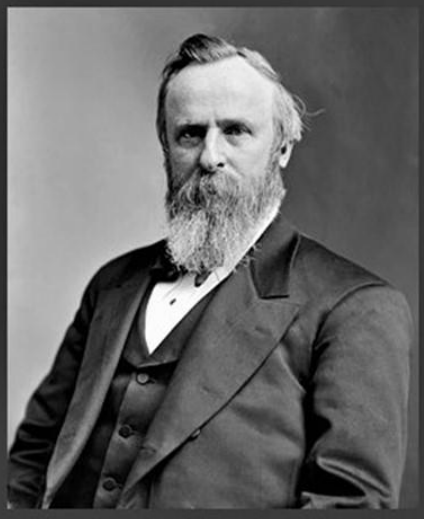


ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1861 – 1865

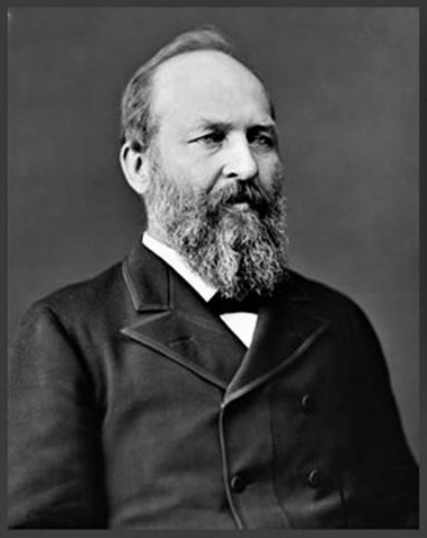


ANDREW JOHNSON
1865 – 1869

ULYSSES S. GRANT
1869 - 1877



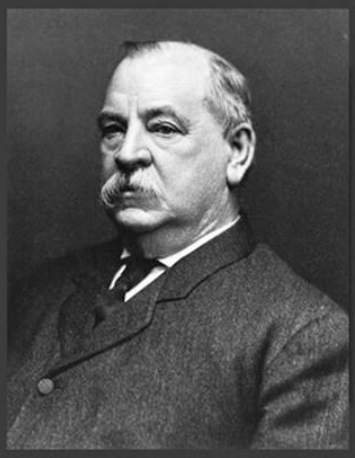
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
1877 – 1881



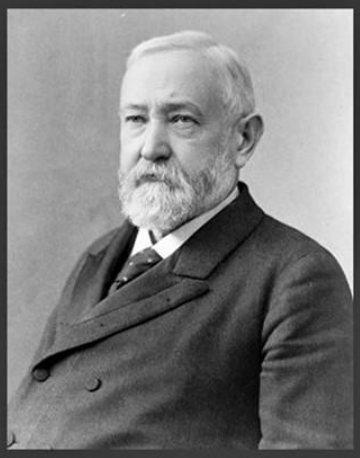
JAMES A. GARFIELD
1881

CHESTER A. ARTHUR
1881 - 1885

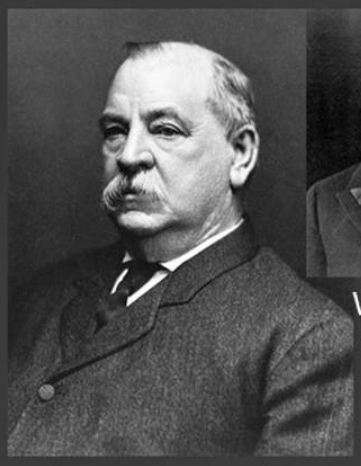
1861 - 1885



GROVER CLEVELAND
1885 – 1889



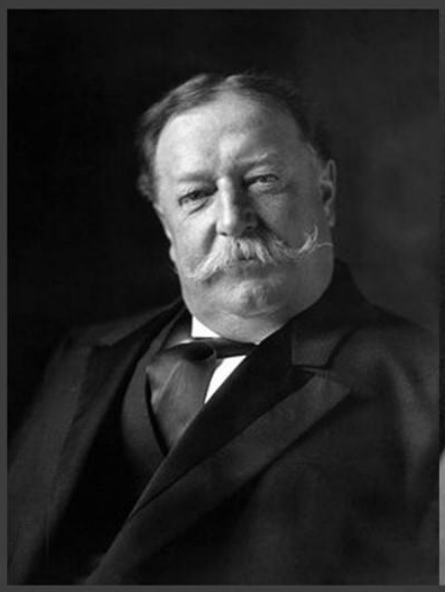
BENJAMIN HARRISON
1889 – 1893



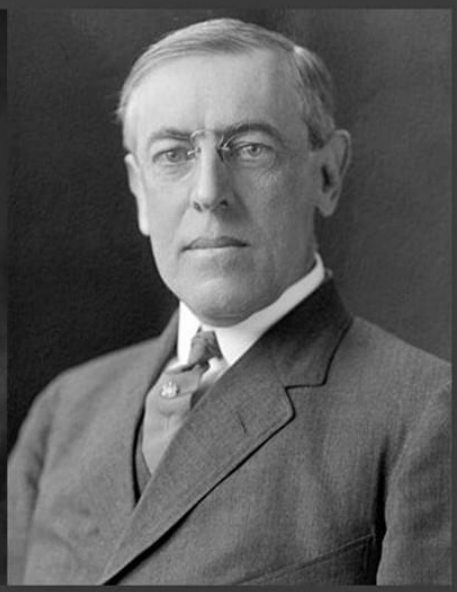
William McKinley
1897 - 1901

GROVER CLEVELAND
1893 - 1897

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
1901 – 1909

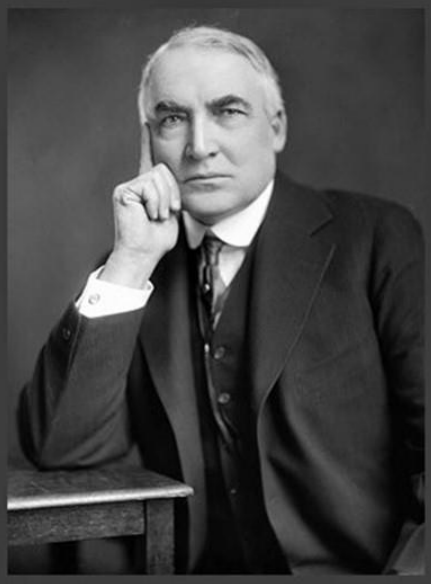


WILLIAM H. TAFT
1909 – 1913



WOODROW WILSON
1913 - 1921

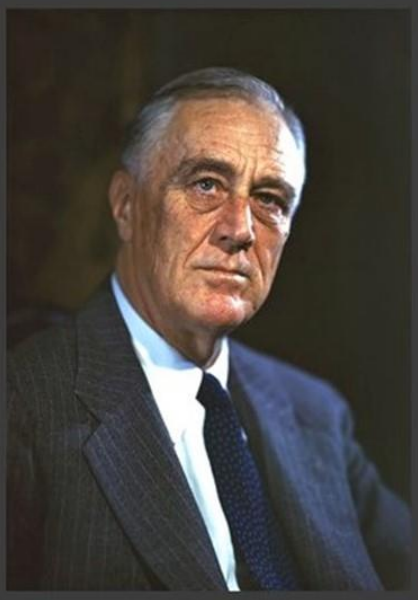
1885 - 1921



WARREN G. HARDING
1921 – 1923

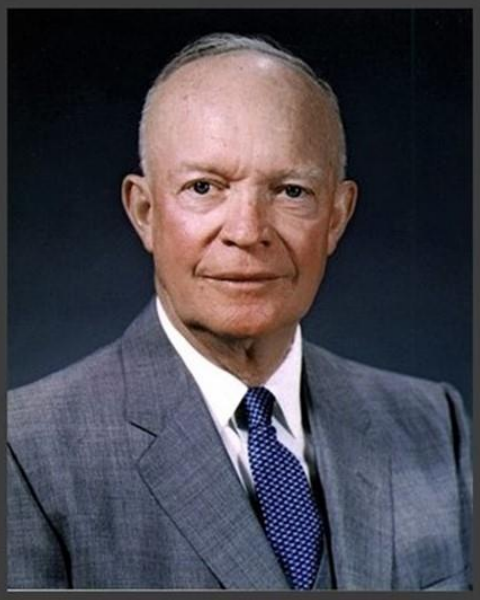
CALVIN COOLIDGE
1923 – 1929

HERBERT C. HOOVER
1929 - 1933



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1933 – 1945

HARRY S. TRUMAN
1945 – 1953

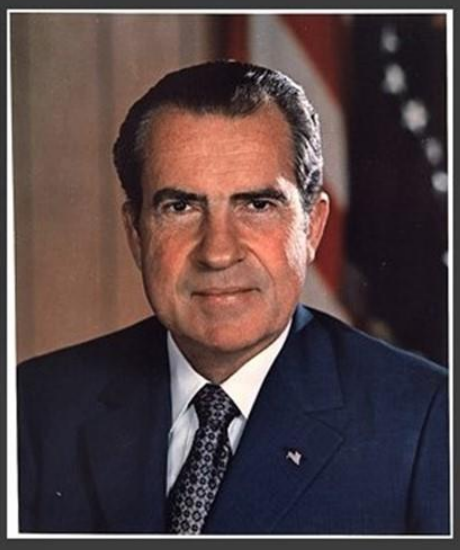


DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
1953 - 1961

1921 - 1961

JOHN F. KENNEDY
1961 – 1963

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
1963 – 1969



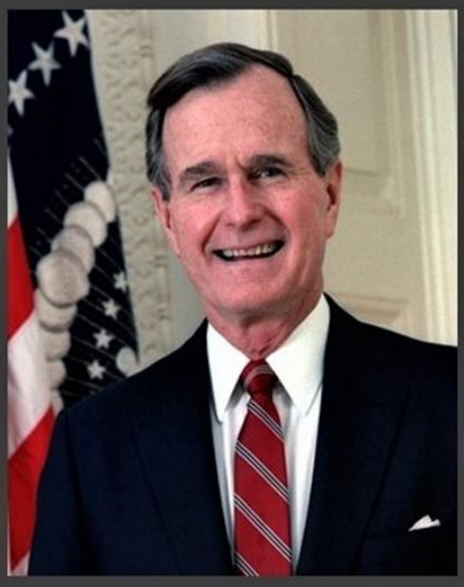
RICHARD NIXON
1969 - 1974

GERALD FORD
1974 – 1977

JIMMY CARTER
1977 – 1981

RONALD REAGAN
1981 - 1989

1961 - 1989



GEORG BUCH
1989 – 1993

BILL CLINTON
1993 – 2001

GEORG W. BUCH
2001 - 2009

BARACK OBAMA
2009 – 2016

DONALD TRUMP
2017 - hope as short as possible

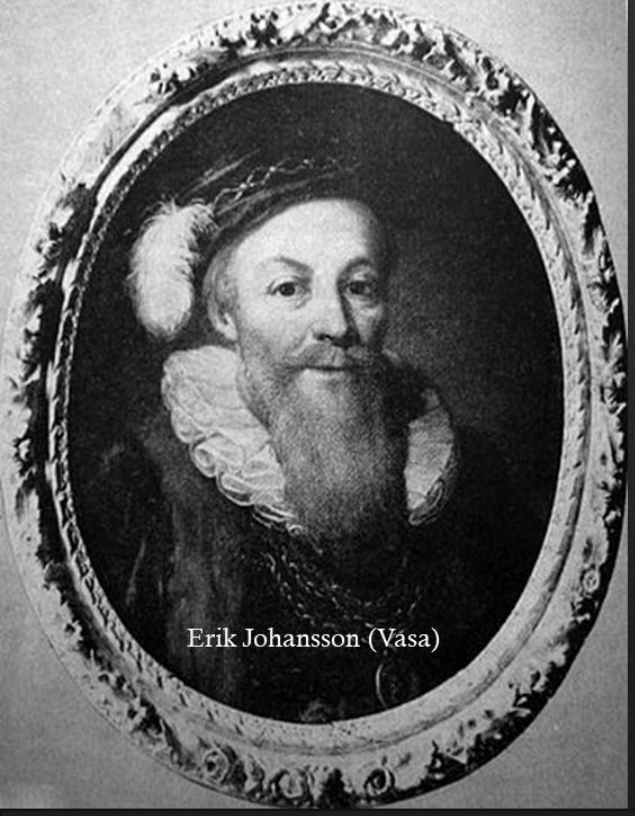
2021 - 2025

1989 - 2020

Gustav I Vasa

Gustav Vasa

Gustav Eriksson of the Vasa noble family and later known as Gustav Vasa (12 May 1496 – 29 September 1560), was King of Sweden from 1523 until his death in 1560, previously self-recognised Protector of the Realm (Riksföreståndare) from 1521, during the ongoing Swedish War of Liberation against King Christian II of Denmark, Norway and Sweden


Erik Johansson (Vasa)

Cecilia Månsdotter (Eka)

Gustav Eriksson, a son of Cecilia Månsdotter Eka and Erik Johansson Vasa, was probably born in 1496. The birth most likely took place in Rydboholm Castle, northeast of Stockholm, the manor house of the father, Erik. The newborn got his name, Gustav, from Erik's grandfather Gustav Anundsson.

Erik Johansson's parents were Johan Kristersson and Birgitta Gustafsdotter of the dynasties Vasa and Sture respectively, both dynasties of high nobility. Birgitta Gustafsdotter was the sister of Sten Sture the Elder, regent of Sweden. Being a relative and ally of uncle Sten Sture, Erik inherited the regent's estates in Uppland and Södermanland when the latter died in 1503. Although a member of a family with considerable properties since childhood, Gustav Eriksson would later be the holder of possessions of a much greater dimension.

Gustav Vasa and King Hans

executed in the Stockholm Bloodbath in November of that year. Among those executed was Erik Johansson Vasa on 8 November 1520.

Spouses

Spouse Catherine of Saxe-Lauenburg

Margaret Leijonhufvud

Catherine Stenbock

Katarina av Sachsen-Lauenburg

Margareta Eriksdotter (Leijonhufvud)

Katarina Gustavsdotter (Stenbock)

Katarina av Sachsen-Lauenburg

Margareta Eriksdotter (Leijonhufvud)

Katarina Gustavsdotter (Stenbock)

Born 12 May 1496

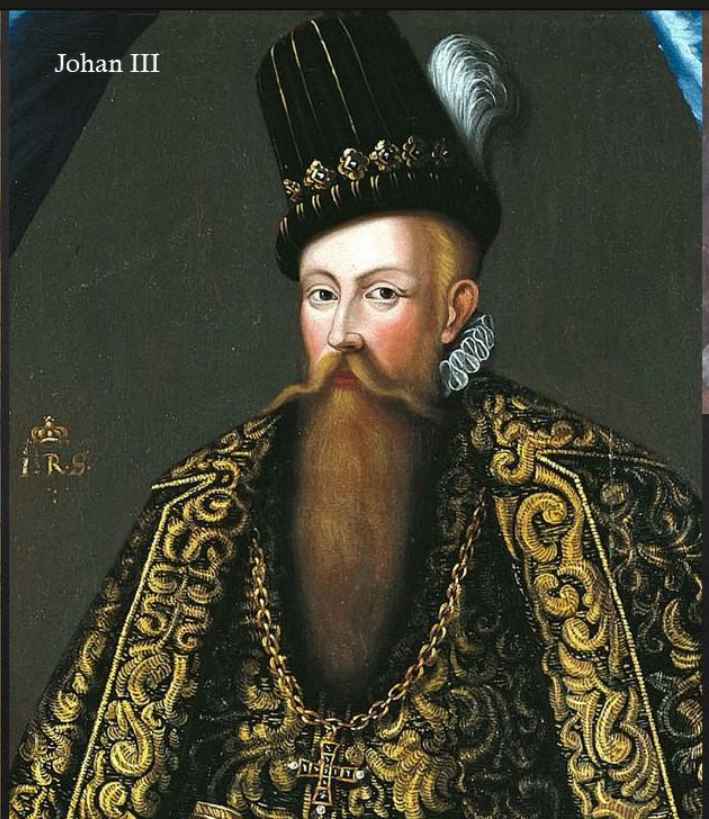
Rydboholm Castle, Uppland or Lindholmen, Uppland, Sweden

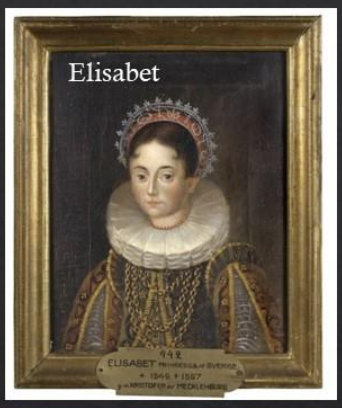
Died 29 September 1560 (aged 64)
Tre Kronor, Stockholm, Sweden

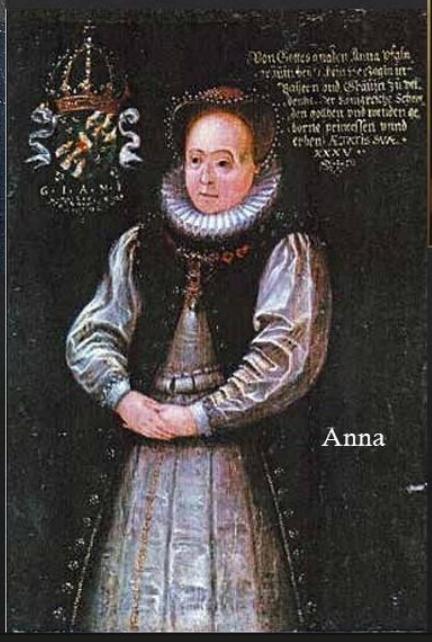
Burial 21 December 1560
Uppsala Cathedral, Uppsala, Sweden

Eric XIV of Sweden
John III of Sweden
Katharina Vasa
Cecilia, Margravine of Baden-Rodemachern
Magnus, Duke of Östergötland
Anna, Countess Palatine of Veldenz
Sophia, Duchess of Saxe-Lauenburg
Elizabeth, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Gadebusch
Charles IX of Sweden
Karl
Sten

Children







X

Karl

X

Sten

Karl IX

Gustav rose to lead the rebel movement following the Stockholm Bloodbath, in which his father perished. Gustav's election as King on 6 June 1523 and his triumphant entry into Stockholm eleven days later marked Sweden's final secession from the Kalmar Union.

As king, Gustav proved an enigmatic administrator with a ruthless streak not inferior to his predecessor's, brutally suppressing subsequent uprisings (three in Dalarna – which had once been the first region to support his claim to the throne – one in Västergötland, and one in Småland). He worked to raise taxes and bring about a Reformation in Sweden, replacing the prerogatives of local landowners, noblemen and clergy with centrally appointed governors and bishops.

He became the first truly autocratic native Swedish sovereign and was a skilled bureaucrat and propagandist, with tales of his largely fictitious adventures during the liberation struggle still widespread to date. In 1544, he abolished Medieval Sweden's elective monarchy and replaced it with a hereditary monarchy under the House of Vasa and its successors, including the current House of Bernadotte. Thus, three of his sons, Eric XIV, John III and Charles IX, all held the kingship at different points

Compare himself to Moses, whom he believed to have also liberated his people and established a sovereign state. As a person, Gustav was known for ruthless methods and a bad temper, but also a fondness for music and had a certain sly wit and ability to outmaneuver and annihilate his opponents

Resistance against the Danish

Since the end of the 14th century, Sweden had been a part of the Kalmar Union with Denmark and Norway. The Danish dominance in this union occasionally led to uprisings in Sweden. During Gustav's childhood, parts of the Swedish nobility tried to make Sweden independent. Gustav and his father Erik supported the party of Sten Sture the Younger, regent of Sweden from 1512, and its struggle against the Danish King Christian II. Following the battle of Brännkyrka in 1518, where Sten Sture's troops beat the Danish forces, it was decided that Sten Sture and King Christian would meet in Österhaninge for negotiations.

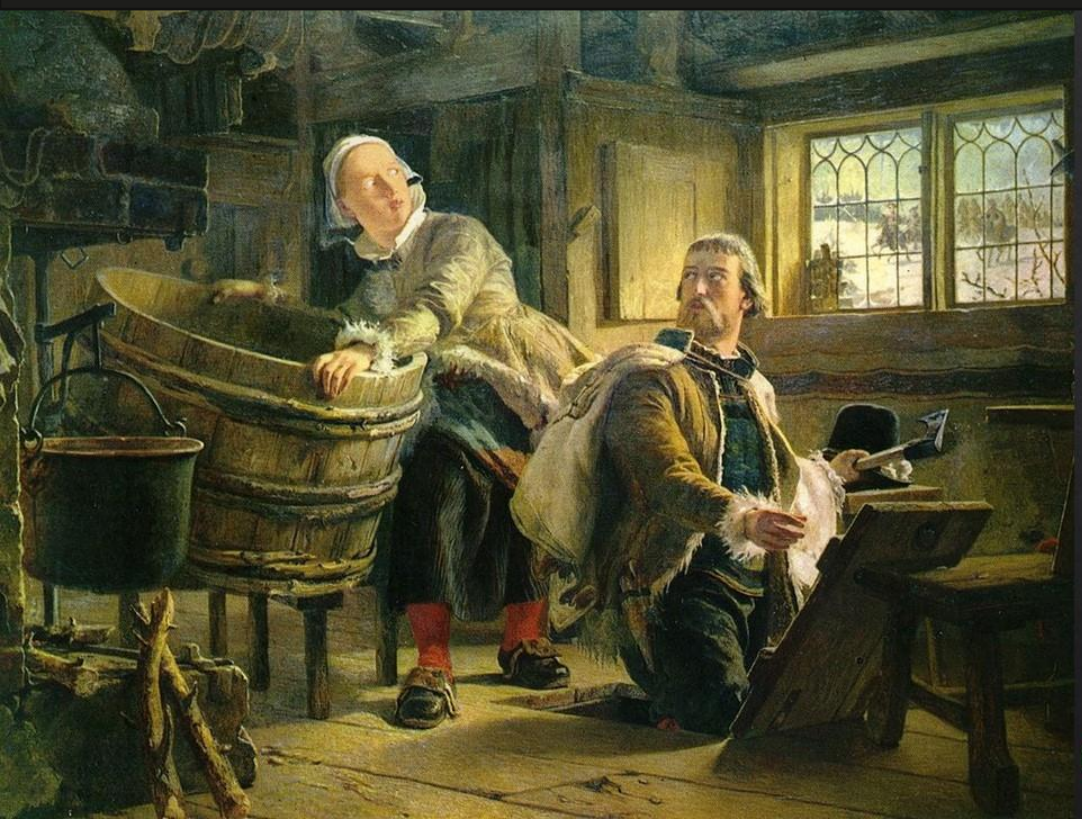
To guarantee the safety of the king, the Swedish side sent six men as hostages to be kept by the Danes for as long as the negotiations lasted. However, Christian did not show up for the negotiations, violated the deal with the Swedish side and took the hostages aboard ships carrying them to Copenhagen. The six members of the kidnapped hostage were Hemming Gadh, Lars Siggesson (Sparre), Jöran Siggesson (Sparre), Olof Ryning, Bengt Nilsson (Färla) – and Gustav Eriksson.

In 1519, Gustav Eriksson escaped from Kalø. He fled to the Hanseatic city of Lübeck where he arrived on 30 September. How he managed to escape is not certain, but according to a somewhat likely story, he disguised himself as a bullocky. For this, Gustav Eriksson got the nicknames "King Oxtail" and "Gustav Cow Butt", something he indeed disliked. When a swordsman drank to His Majesty "Gustav Cow Butt" in Kalmar in 1547, the swordsman was killed.

In Dalarna

Gustav Eriksson had reasons to fear for his life and left Räfsnäs. He travelled to the province of Dalarna, in what was then northwestern Sweden. What happened there has been described in Peder Svart's chronicle, which can be described as a strongly biased heroic tale about Gustav Eriksson. The Dalarna adventures of Gustav that could be described as a part of the national heritage of Sweden, can therefore not be verified in a satisfying way.

Being chased by men loyal to king Christian and failing at creating an army to challenge the king, Gustav Eriksson had no other alternative but to flee to Norway. While he made his way from Mora via Lima to Norway, people that had recently turned down Gustav's call for support against the king changed their minds. Representatives of that group caught up with Gustav before he had reached Norway and convinced him to follow them back to Mora.



Gustav Eriksson's run towards Norway and back has formed the background to the famous cross-country ski race Vasaloppet.

Gustav Eriksson addressing men from Dalarna in Mora. Painting by Johan Gustaf Sandberg.

Swedish War of Liberation

Gustav Eriksson was appointed hövitsman. The rebel force he led grew. In February 1520 it consisted of 400 men, mainly from the area around Lake Siljan. The first big clash in the Dissolution of Kalmar Union that now started, took place at Brunnbäck's Ferry in April, where a rebel army defeated an army loyal to the king. The sacking of the city of Västerås and with it controlling important copper and silver mines gave Gustav Vasa resources and supporters flocked to him.

The leading noblemen of Götaland joined Gustav Eriksson's forces and, in Vadstena in August, they declared Gustav regent of Sweden.

The election of Gustav Eriksson as a regent made many Swedish nobles, who had so far stayed loyal to King Christian, switch sides. Some noblemen, still loyal to the king, chose to leave Sweden, while others were killed. As a result, the Swedish Privy Council lost old members who were replaced by supporters of Gustav Eriksson. Most fortified cities and castles were conquered by Gustav's rebels, but the strongholds with the best defences, including Stockholm, were still under Danish control.

In 1522, after negotiations between Gustav Eriksson's people and Lübeck, the Hanseatic city joined the war against Denmark. The winter of 1523 saw the joint forces attack the Danish and Norwegian areas of Scania, Halland, Blekinge and Bohuslän. During this winter, Christian II was overthrown and replaced by Frederick I. The new king openly claimed the Swedish throne and had hopes Lübeck would abandon the Swedish rebels. The German city, preferring an independent Sweden to a strong Kalmar Union dominated by Denmark, took advantage of the situation and put pressure on the rebels. The city wanted privileges on future trade as well as guarantees regarding the loans they had granted the rebels. The Privy Council and Gustav Eriksson knew the support from Lübeck was absolutely crucial. As a response, the council decided to appoint Gustav Eriksson king.

Election as king

The ceremonial election of the regent Gustav Eriksson as king of Sweden took place when the leading men of Sweden got together in Strängnäs in June 1523. When the councillors of Sweden had chosen Gustav as king, he met with the two visiting councillors of Lübeck. The German representatives supported the appointment without hesitation and declared it an act of God. Gustav stated he had to bow to what was described as the will of God.

The capture of Stockholm

Shortly after the events of 1523 in Strängnäs, letters patent were issued to Lübeck and its allied Hanseatic cities, who now were freed from tolls when trading in Sweden. An agreement, designed by Lübeck negotiators, was made with the Danish defenders in Stockholm. On 17 June the rebels could enter the capital city. At Midsummer, a grand entrance of king Gustav was arranged at Söderport, the southern gate of Stockholm. Celebrations followed, including a mass of thanksgiving in Storkyrkan (also known as Stockholm Cathedral) led by Peder Jakobsson. Gustav could now install himself in the Tre Kronor palace.

The war ends

Bailiffs, loyal to the old king Christian, were still holding castles in Finland, a part of Sweden at the time. During the summer and fall of 1523 they all surrendered. The next year, on 24 August 1524, Gustav arrived in Malmö in order to reach a settlement with Denmark and its king Frederick. The Treaty of Malmö (in Swedish: Malmö recess) had both positive and negative sides to it, from king Gustav's perspective. The treaty meant that Denmark-Norway acknowledged the independence of Sweden. The hopes Gustav had carried of winning further provinces (Gotland and Blekinge) were however scuttled. The treaty marked the end of the Swedish War of Liberation.

The Reformation

After Gustav seized power, the previous Archbishop, Gustav Trolle, who at the time held the post of a sort of chancellor, was exiled from the country. Gustav sent a message to Pope Clement VII requesting the acceptance of a new archbishop selected by Gustav himself: Johannes Magnus.

The Pope sent back his decision demanding that unlawful expulsion of Archbishop Gustav Trolle be rescinded, and that the archbishop be reinstated. Here Sweden's remote geographical location proved to have a marked impact – for the former Archbishop had been allied with the Danish king, or at least was considered to have been so allied in contemporary Stockholm, and to reinstate him would be close to impossible for Gustav.

The king let the Pope know the impossibility of the request, and the possible results if the Pope persisted, but – for better or worse – the Pope did persist, and refused to accept the king's suggestions of archbishops. At the time, incidentally and for different reasons, there were also four other unoccupied bishop's seats, where the king made suggestions to the Pope about candidates, but the Pope only accepted one of the candidates. Because the Pope refused to budge on the issue of Gustav Trolle, the king, influenced by Lutheran scholar Olaus Petri, in 1531 took it upon himself to appoint yet another archbishop, namely the brother of Olaus, Laurentius Petri. With this royal act, the Pope lost any influence over the Swedish Church.

Introduction of Lutheranism.

In the 1520s, the Petri brothers led a campaign for the introduction of Lutheranism. The decade saw many events which can be seen as gradual introductions of Protestantism, for instance the marriage of Olaus Petri – a consecrated priest – and several texts published by him, advocating Lutheran dogmas. A translation of the New Testament had also been published in 1526. After the reformation, a full translation was published in 1540–41, called the Gustav Vasa Bible.

Further reign

Gustav encountered resistance from some areas of the country. People from Dalarna rebelled three times in the first ten years of Gustav's reign, as they considered the king to have been too harsh on everyone he perceived as a supporter of the Danish, and as they resented his introduction of Protestantism. Many of those who had helped Gustav in his war against the Danes became involved in these rebellions and paid for this, several of them with their lives.

Peasants in Småland rebelled in 1542, fuelled by grievances over taxes, church reform and confiscation of church bells and vestments. For several months this uprising caused Gustav severe difficulties in the dense forests.

The king sent a letter

The king sent a letter to the people of the province of Dalarna, requesting that they should circulate letters to every Swedish province, stating their support for the king with their troops, and urging every other province to do the same. Gustav got his troops, with whose help – and, not least, with paid German mercenaries – he managed to defeat the rebels in the spring of 1543.

Nils Dacke

The leader of the rebels, Nils Dacke, has traditionally been seen as a traitor to Sweden. His own letters and proclamations to fellow peasants focused on the suppression of Roman Catholic customs of piety, the King's requisitions of church bells and church plate to be smelted down for money and the general discontent with Gustav's autocratic measures, and the King's letters indicate that Dacke had considerable military success for several months.

Difficulties with the continuation of the Church also troubled Gustav Vasa. The 1540s saw him imposing death sentences upon both the Petri brothers, as well as his former chancellor Laurentius Andreae. All of them were however granted amnesty, after spending several months in jail. In 1554–1557, he waged an inconclusive war against Ivan the Terrible of Russia.

End of reign

In the late 1550s, Gustav's health declined. When his grave was opened in 1945, an examination of his corpse revealed that he had suffered chronic infections of a leg and in his jaw.

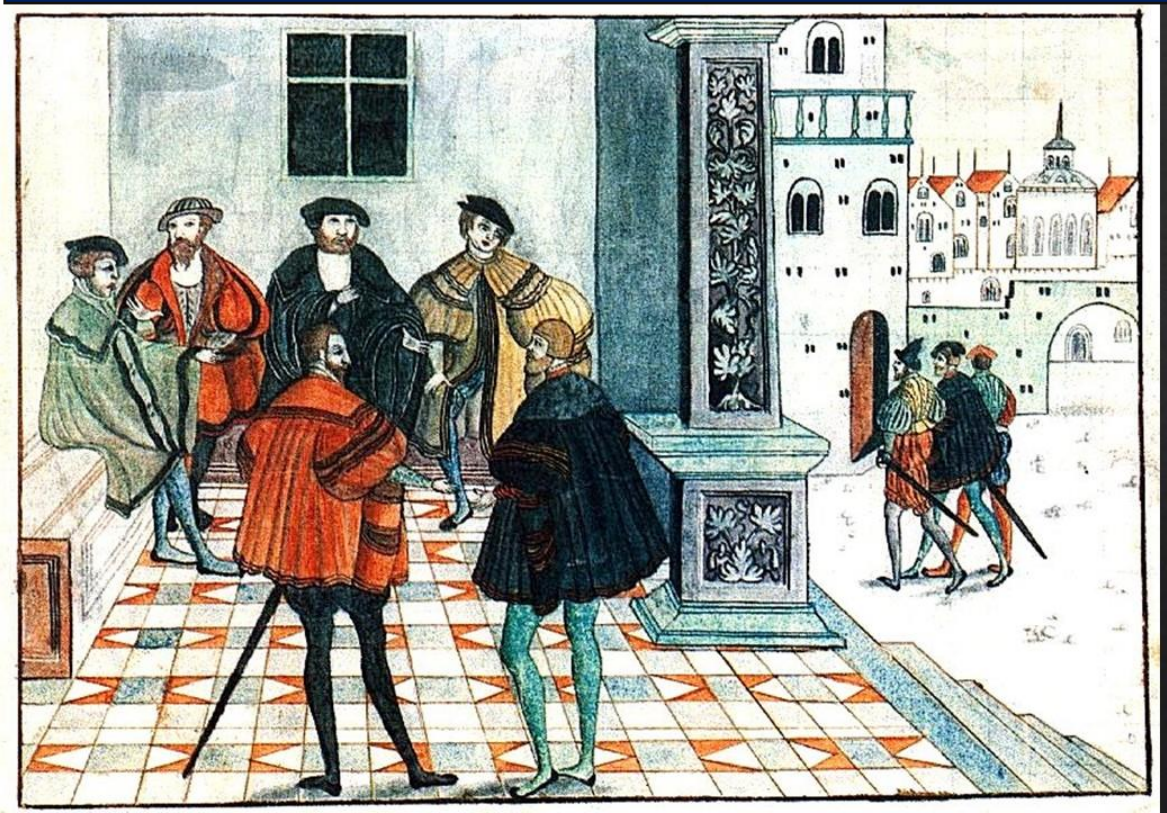
He gave a so-called "last speech" in 1560 to the chancellors, his children and other noblemen, whereby he encouraged them to remain united. On 29 September 1560, Gustav died and was buried (together with three of his wives, while only two are engraved) in the Cathedral of Uppsala.

Legacy

Gustav's legacy has been disputed. In 19th-century Swedish history a folklore developed wherein Gustav was supposed to have had all kinds of adventures when he liberated Sweden from the Danes. Today most of these stories are considered to have no other foundation than legend and skilful propaganda by Gustav himself during his time. One such story states he was staying at a close friend's farm to rest for one day during his escape from the Danish army.

The memory of Gustav has been honored greatly, resulting in embroidered history books, commemorative coins, and the annual ski event Vasaloppet (the largest ski event in the world with 15,000 participants). The city of Vaasa in Finland was named after the royal house of Vasa in 1606. 18th century playwrights and librettists used his biography as the source for some of their works, including the 1739 Gustavus Vasa by Henry Brooke (the first play banned under the Licensing Act 1737, due to Robert Walpole's belief that the play's villain was a proxy for himself) and the 1770 Gustavo primo re di Svezia. The name Gustavus Vasa was also given to Olaudah Equiano, a prominent African ex-slave living in Britain and involved in the struggle to abolish slavery.

Year 1542, the Dacke uprising



Year 1541, in Brömsebro with Christian III of Denmark

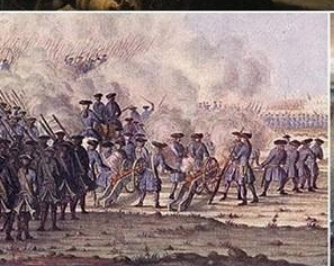
Great Northern War

The Great Northern War (1700–1721)

The Great Nordic War begins 11 Feb. 1700

February 11 - A Polish army attacks Livland, which starts the Great Nordic War, which begins with **the first stage 1700-1701.**
February 12 - The Polish army tries to surprise Riga, but the Swedes under the command of Erik Dahlbergh, strike back the attack.

The Great Northern War (1700–1721) was a conflict in which a coalition led by the Tsardom of Russia successfully contested the supremacy of the Swedish Empire in Northern, Central and Eastern Europe. The initial leaders of the anti-Swedish alliance were Peter I of Russia, Frederick IV of Denmark–Norway and Augustus II the Strong of Saxony–Poland–Lithuania.



Charles XII of Sweden

Peter I of Russia

1701–1706: Poland-Lithuania and Saxony

Charles XII then turned south to meet Augustus II, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth was formally neutral at this point, as Augustus started the war as an Elector of Saxony. Disregarding Polish negotiation proposals supported by the Swedish parliament, Charles crossed into the Commonwealth and decisively defeated the Saxe-Polish forces in the Battle of Klissow in 1702 and in the Battle of Pultusk in 1703.

The Great Northern War (1700–1721)

Frederick IV and Augustus II were defeated by Sweden, under Charles XII, and forced out of the alliance in 1700 and 1706 respectively, but rejoined it in 1709 after the defeat of Charles XII at the Battle of Poltava. George I of Great Britain and of Electorate of Hanover joined the coalition in 1714 for Hanover and in 1717 for Britain, and Frederick William I of Brandenburg-Prussia joined it in 1715.

Charles XII led the Swedish army. Swedish allies included Holstein-Gottorp, several Polish magnates under Stanisław I Leszczyński (1704–1710) and Cossacks under the Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1708–1710). The Ottoman Empire temporarily hosted Charles XII of Sweden and intervened against Peter I.

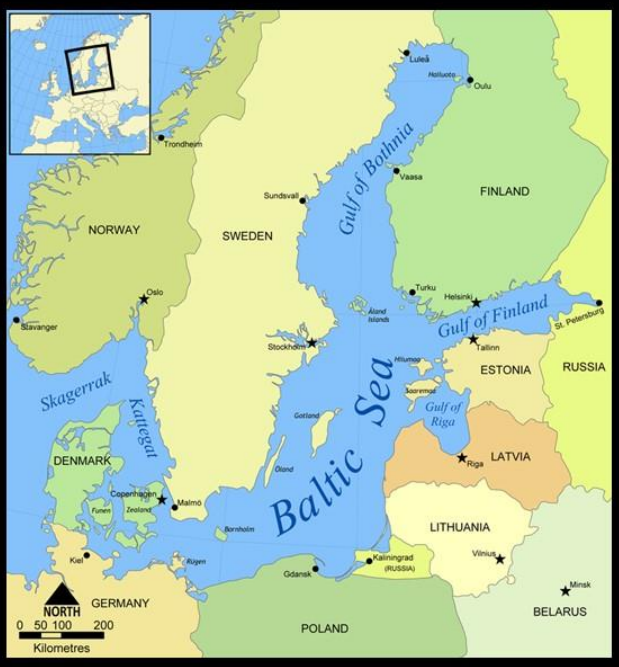
The war began when an alliance of Denmark–Norway, Saxony, Poland and Russia, sensing an opportunity as Sweden was ruled by the young Charles XII, declared war on the Swedish Empire and launched a threefold attack on Swedish Holstein-Gottorp, Swedish Livonia, and Swedish Ingria.

Background

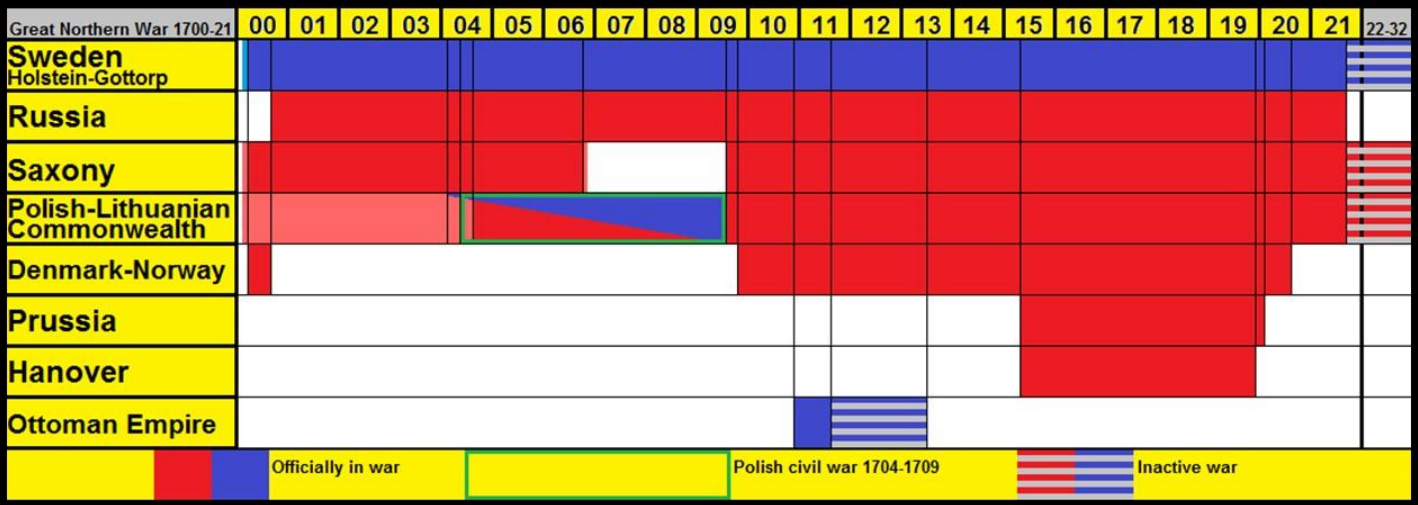
Between the years of 1560 and 1658, Sweden created a Baltic empire centred on the Gulf of Finland and comprising the provinces of Karelia, Ingria, Estonia, and Livonia. During the Thirty Years' War Sweden gained tracts in Germany as well, including Western Pomerania, Wismar, the Duchy of Bremen, and Verden. During the same period, Sweden conquered Danish and Norwegian provinces north of the Sound (1645; 1658). These victories may be ascribed to a well-trained army, which despite its comparatively small size, was far more professional than most continental armies, and also to a modernization of administration (both civilian and military) in the course of the 17th century, which enabled the monarchy to harness the resources of the country and its empire in an effective way. Fighting in the field, the Swedish army (which during the Thirty Years' War contained more German and Scottish mercenaries than ethnic Swedes, but was administered by the Swedish Crown[17]) was able, in particular, to make quick, sustained marches across large tracts of land and to maintain a high rate of small arms fire due to proficient military drill.

Background

The foreign interventions in Russia during the Time of Troubles resulted in Swedish gains in the Treaty of Stolbovo (1617). The treaty deprived Russia of direct access to the Baltic Sea. Russian fortunes began to reverse in the final years of the 17th century, notably with the rise to power of Peter the Great, who looked to address the earlier losses and re-establish a Baltic presence. In the late 1690s, the adventurer Johann Patkul managed to ally Russia with Denmark and Saxony by the secret Treaty of Preobrazhenskoye, and in 1700 the three powers attacked.

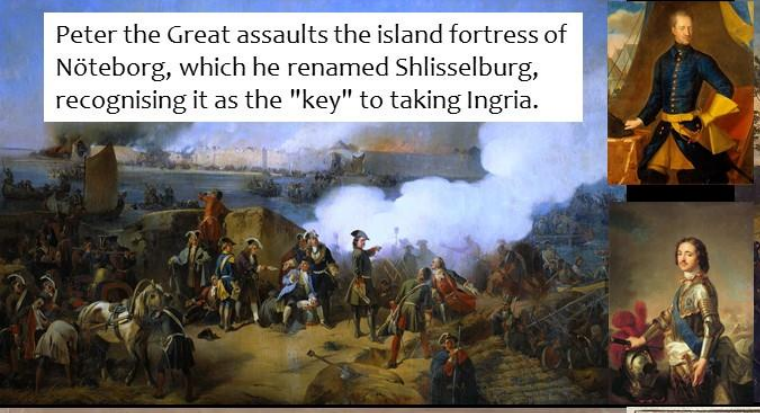


When Sweden finally was at peace with Hanover, Great Britain, Brandenburg-Prussia and Denmark–Norway, she hoped that the anti-Russian sentiments of the Vienna parties and France would culminate in an alliance that would restore her Russian-occupied eastern provinces. Yet, primarily due to internal conflicts in Great Britain and France, that did not happen. Therefore, the war was finally concluded by the Treaty of Nystad between Russia and Sweden in Uusikaupunki (Nystad) on 30 August 1721 (OS). Finland was returned to Sweden, while Swedish Estonia, Livonia, Ingria, Kexholm and the bulk of Karelia were ceded to Russia. Sweden's dissatisfaction with the result led to fruitless attempts at recovering the lost territories in the course of the following century, such as the Russo-Swedish War (1741–1743), and the Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Northern_War#/media/File:Great_Northern_War_Timeline.png

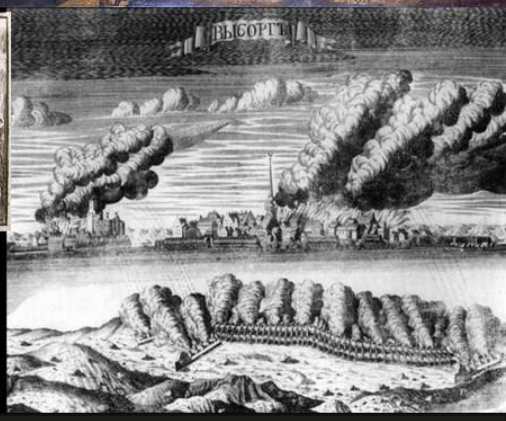
Peter the Great assaults the island fortress of Nöteborg, which he renamed Shlisselburg, recognising it as the "key" to taking Ingria.

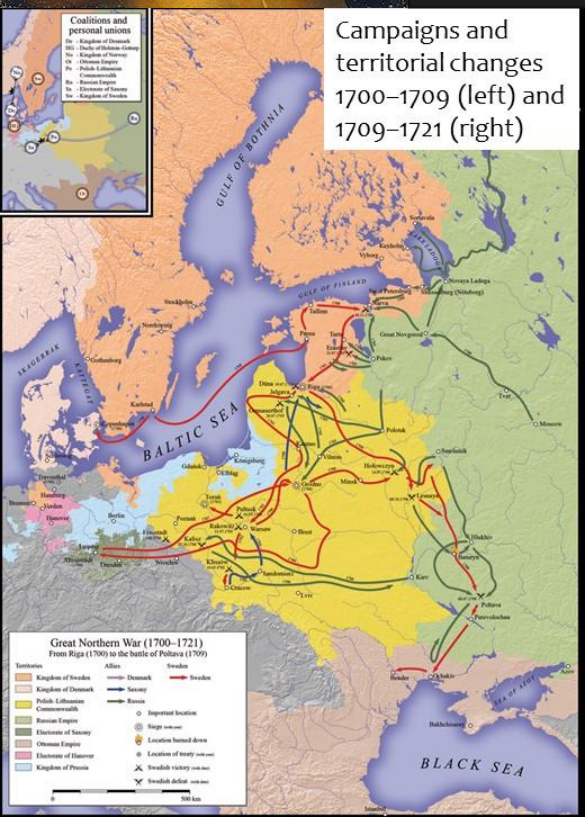


Decisive Russian victory at Poltava 1709

Battle of Gangut (Hanko)

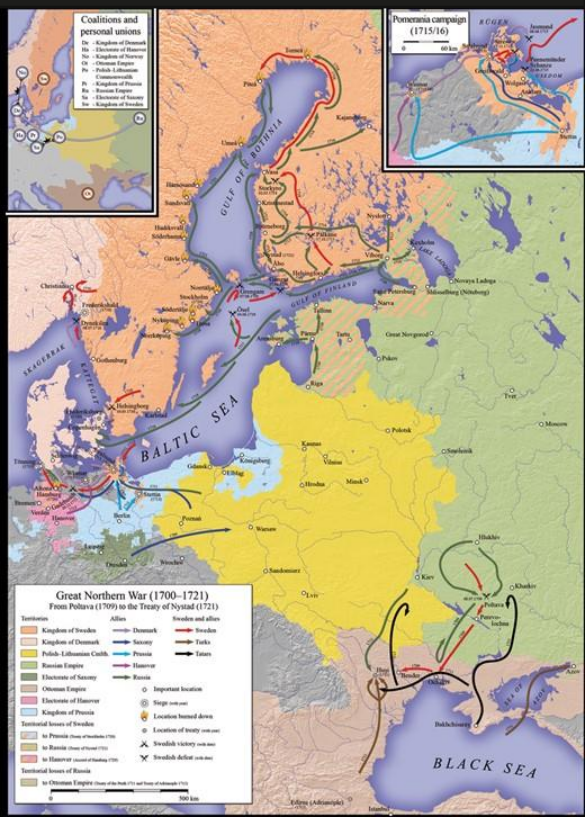
The final days of the siege of Vyborg, by Alexei Rostovtsev





Campaigns and territorial changes 1700–1709 (left) and 1709–1721 (right)

By the time of Charles XII's death, the anti-Swedish allies became increasingly divided on how to fill the power gap left behind by the defeated and retreating Swedish armies.



Campaigns and territorial changes 1700–1709 (left) and 1709–1721 (right)

Result

Date 22 February 1700 – 10 September 1721
(21 years, 6 months and 19 days, N.S.)

Location Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe

Result

Coalition victory: The Tsardom of Russia establishes itself as a new power in Europe.
Decline of the Swedish Empire and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth

Territorial changes

Treaty of Nystad: Russia gains the three dominions Estonia, Livonia and Ingria as well as parts of Kexholm and Viborg.
Treaties of Stockholm: Prussia gains parts of Swedish Pomerania; Hanover gains Bremen-Verden.
Treaty of Frederiksborg: Holstein–Gottorp loses its part of the Duchy of Schleswig to Denmark.
Treaty of the Pruth: Azov and area is ceded back to the Ottoman Empire. Russia demolishes strategic castles such as Taganrog. Charles XII of Sweden gets safe passage from Turkey to Sweden in 1711.

Charles and Peter

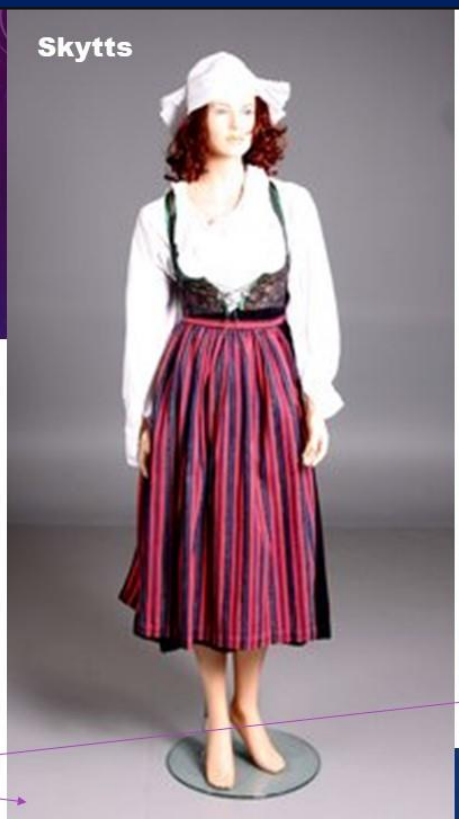
Charles XII of Sweden

Peter I of Russia

Sverigedräkten, eller den allmänna Svenska Nationaldräkten, har länge varit en nationaldräkt. År 1902, i den framväxande nationalromantikens tid, grundades Svenska Kvinnliga Nationaldräktsföreningen av Märta Jörgensen i Falun. Det finns drygt **840 svenska folkdräkter** i Sverige, **inklusive de samiska.**

Very Swedish

Skånska folkdräkter är svenska folkdräkter från Skåne. Skåne har 44 folkdräkter, 23 kvinnliga och 21 manliga.
840 i Sverige.



Vemmenhög

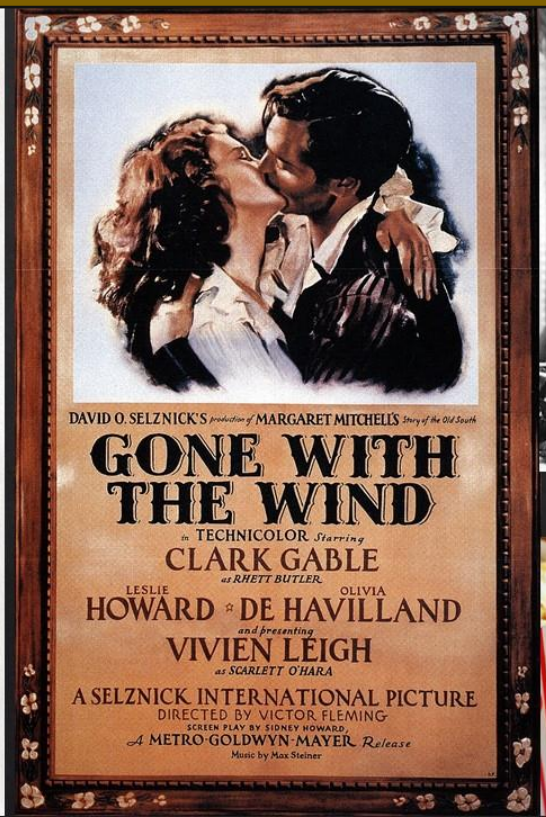
Movietime

Classical Hollywood cinema

Classical Hollywood cinema, classical Hollywood narrative, the Golden Age of Hollywood, Old Hollywood, and classical continuity are terms used in film criticism which designate both a narrative and visual style of film-making which developed in and characterized American cinema between the 1910s (rapidly after World War I) and the 1960s, and eventually became the most powerful and pervasive style of film-making worldwide.

Classical Hollywood cinema in the sound era (late 1920s – 1960s)

The Wizard of Oz, Gone with the Wind, The Hunchback of Notre Dame, Stagecoach, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, Destry Rides Again, Young Mr. Lincoln, Wuthering Heights, Only Angels Have Wings, Ninotchka, Beau Geste, Babes in Arms, Gunga Din, Goodbye, Mr. Chips, and The Roaring Twenties.


DAVID O. SELZNICK'S production of MARGARET MITCHELL'S Story of the Old South
GONE WITH THE WIND
in TECHNICOLOR Starring
CLARK GABLE
as RHETT BUTLER
LESLIE HOWARD ☆ OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
and presenting
VIVIEN LEIGH
as SCARLETT O'HARA
A SELZNICK INTERNATIONAL PICTURE
DIRECTED BY VICTOR FLEMING
SCREEN PLAY BY SIDNEY HOWARD
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Release
Music by Max Steiner

The cinema of the United States, often metonymously referred to as Hollywood, has had a large effect on the film industry in general since the early 20th century. The dominant style of American cinema is classical Hollywood cinema, which developed from 1917 to 1960 and characterizes most films made there to this day. While Frenchmen Auguste and Louis Lumière are generally credited with the birth of modern cinema, American cinema soon came to be a dominant force in the industry as it emerged. It produces the total largest number of films of any single-language national cinema, with more than 700 English-language films released on average every year.

Metro Goldwyn Mayer

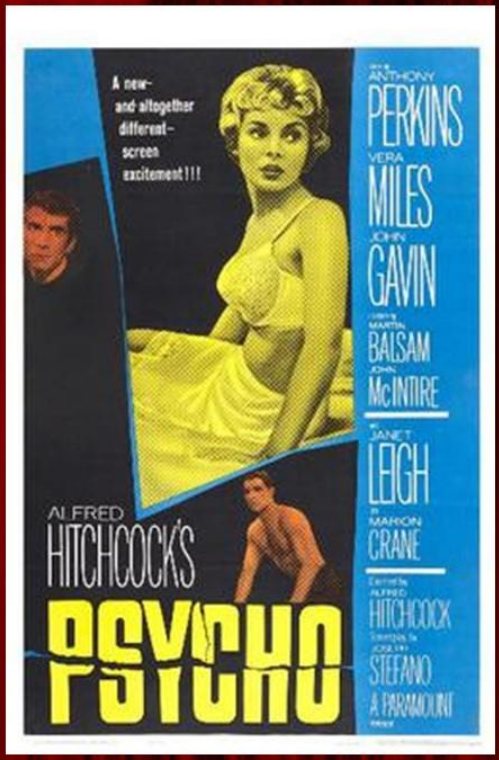
TRADE MARK

MGM

The five brothers, just prior to their only television appearance together, on the Tonight! America After Dark, hosted by Jack Lescoulie, February 18, 1957; from left: **Harpo, Zeppo, Chico, Groucho and Gummo**

New Hollywood and post-classical cinema (1960s–1980s)

Post-classical cinema is the changing methods of storytelling in the New Hollywood. It has been argued that new approaches to drama and characterization played upon audience expectations acquired in the classical period: chronology may be scrambled, storylines may feature "twist endings", and lines between the antagonist and protagonist may be blurred. The roots of post-classical storytelling may be seen in film noir, in Rebel Without a Cause (1955), and in Hitchcock's storyline-shattering Psycho.



Steven Spielberg is considered one of the pioneers of the New Hollywood era and one of the most popular directors and producers in film history. He is also one of the co-founders of DreamWorks Studios.

In the 1970's, the films of New Hollywood filmmakers were often both critically acclaimed and commercially successful. While the early New Hollywood films like Bonnie and Clyde and Easy Rider had been relatively low-budget affairs with amoral heroes and increased sexuality and violence, the enormous success enjoyed by Friedkin with The Exorcist, Spielberg with Jaws, Coppola with The Godfather and Apocalypse Now, Scorsese with Taxi Driver, Kubrick with 2001: A Space Odyssey, Polanski with Chinatown, and Lucas with American Graffiti and Star Wars,

World of slideshows

List of living actors from the Golden Age of Hollywood

Jane Powell

Claude Jarman Jr.

Dean Stockwell

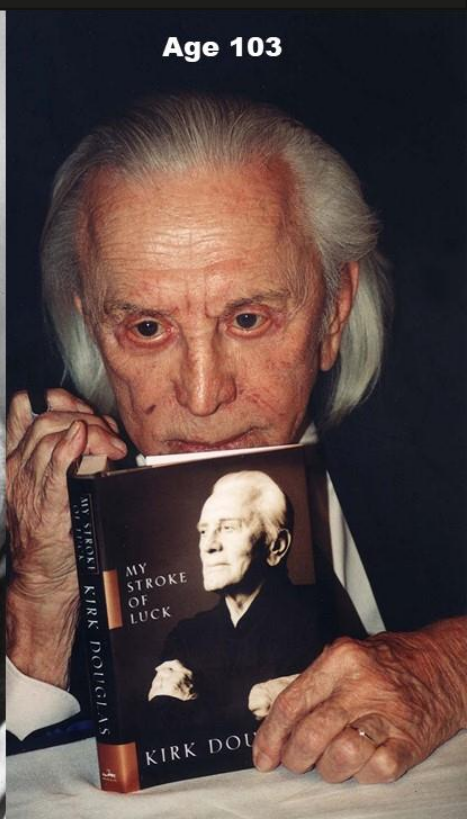
Margaret O'Brien

Angela Lansbury

Age 103 years

Dame Olivia Mary de Havilland DBE born July 1, 1916) is a British-American-French retired actress whose film career spanned from 1935 to 1988. She appeared in 49 feature films, was one of the leading actors of her time, and is among the last surviving movie stars of the "Golden Age" of Classical Hollywood.

9 december 1916 i Amsterdam, New York, död 5 februari 2020



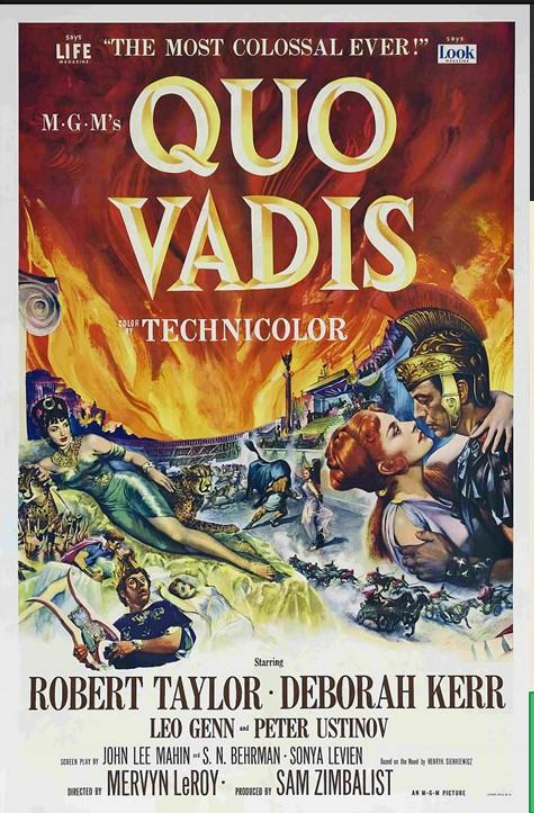
Diana Serra Cary (born Peggy-Jean Montgomery, October 29, 1918), known as Baby Peggy, is an American former child actress, author and historian. Although other child actors from the time who had minor roles or bit-parts are still living, she is the last living film star of the Silent Era of Hollywood

Marjorie Celeste "Marge" Champion (née Belcher; born September 2, 1919) is an American dancer, choreographer, and stage and screen actress. At a young age, she was hired as a dance model for Walt Disney Studios animated films.

Marge Champion

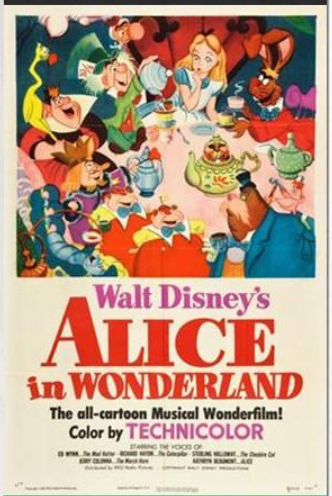
Betty Marion White Ludden (born January 17, 1922) is an American actress and comedian, with the longest television career of any entertainer, spanning 80 years. Regarded as a pioneer of television, she is one of the first women to have control both in front of and behind the camera and is recognized as the first woman to produce a sitcom (Life with Elizabeth), which contributed to her receiving the honorary title Mayor of Hollywood in 1955.

A Golden Girl


LIFE
"THE MOST COLOSSAL EVER!"
Look
M·G·M's
QUO VADIS
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR
Starring
ROBERT TAYLOR · DEBORAH KERR
LEO GENN and PETER USTINOV
SCREEN PLAY BY JOHN LEE MAHIN and S. N. BEHRMAN · SONYA LEVIEN
DIRECTED BY MERVYN LeROY · PRODUCED BY SAM ZIMBALIST
AN M-G-M PICTURE

Quo Vadis (1951 film)

$11,902,000



1951

$14,000,000

$8,500,000

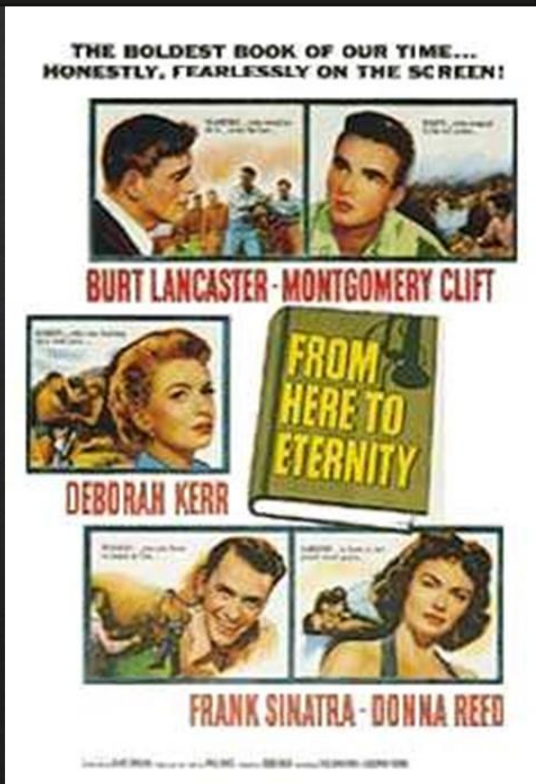
1952

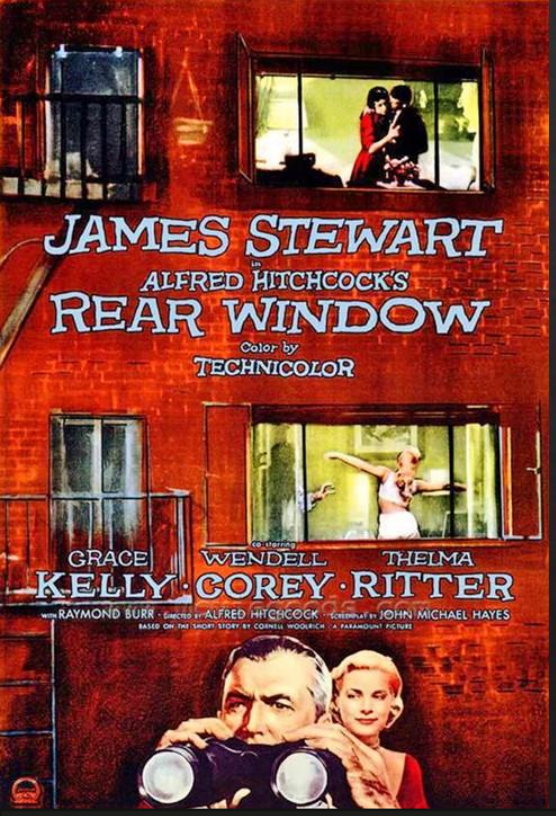
M-G-M
LANA TURNER · KIRK DOUGLAS
WALTER PIDGEON · DICK POWELL
The Bad And The Beautiful
BARRY SULLIVAN · GLORIA GRAHAME · GILBERT ROLAND

20th CENTURY-FOX'S
The Robe
TECHNICOLOR
The First Motion Picture In
CINEMASCOPE
The Modern Miracle You See Without Glasses!
RICHARD BURTON · JEAN SIMMONS · VICTOR MATURE · MICHAEL RENNIE

$17,500,000

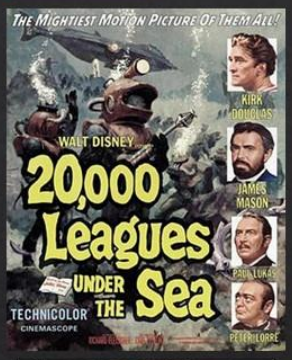
1953

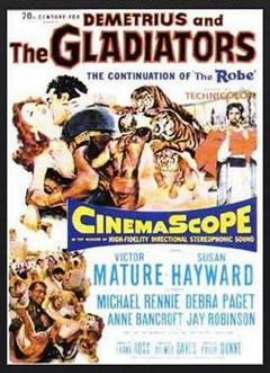

THE BOLDEST BOOK OF OUR TIME...
HONESTLY, FEARLESSLY ON THE SCREEN!
BURT LANCASTER · MONTGOMERY CLIFT
DEBORAH KERR
FROM HERE TO ETERNITY
FRANK SINATRA · DONNA REED

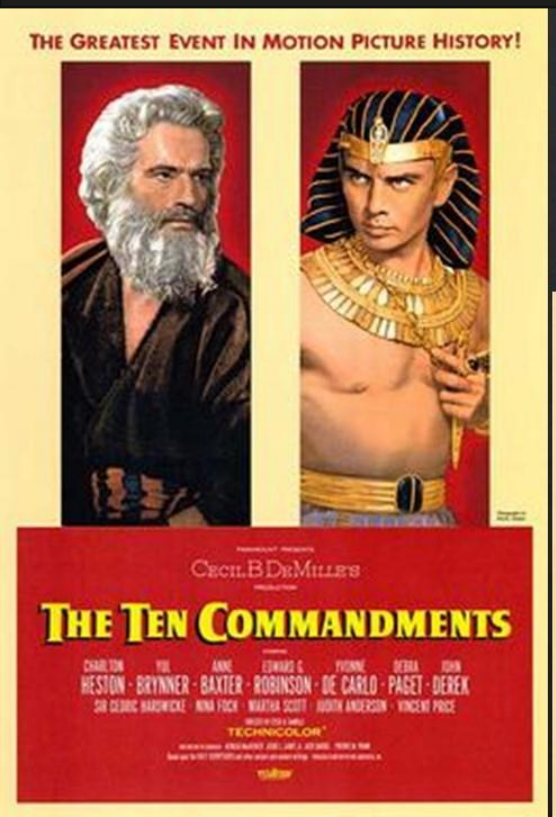

JAMES STEWART
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
REAR WINDOW
Color by TECHNICOLOR
GRACE KELLY · WENDELL COREY · THELMA RITTER
RAYMOND BURR · ALFRED HITCHCOCK · JOHN MICHAEL HAYES

$36,764,313

1954

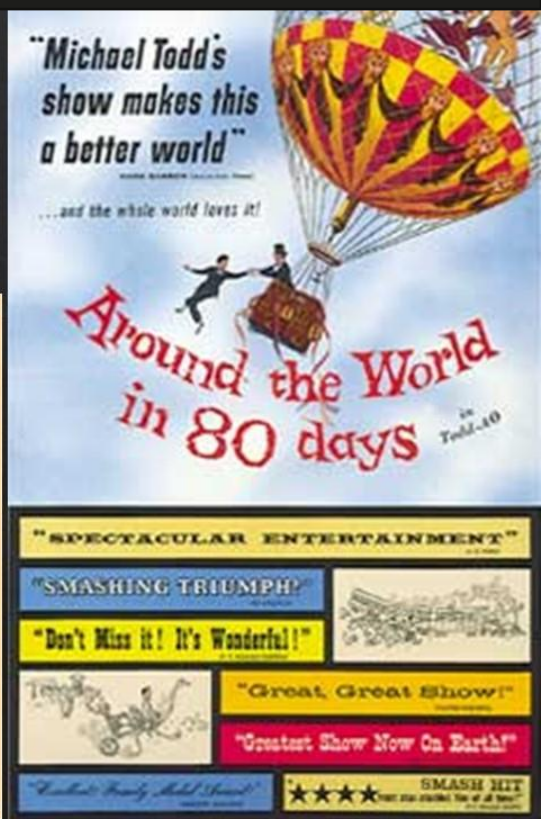


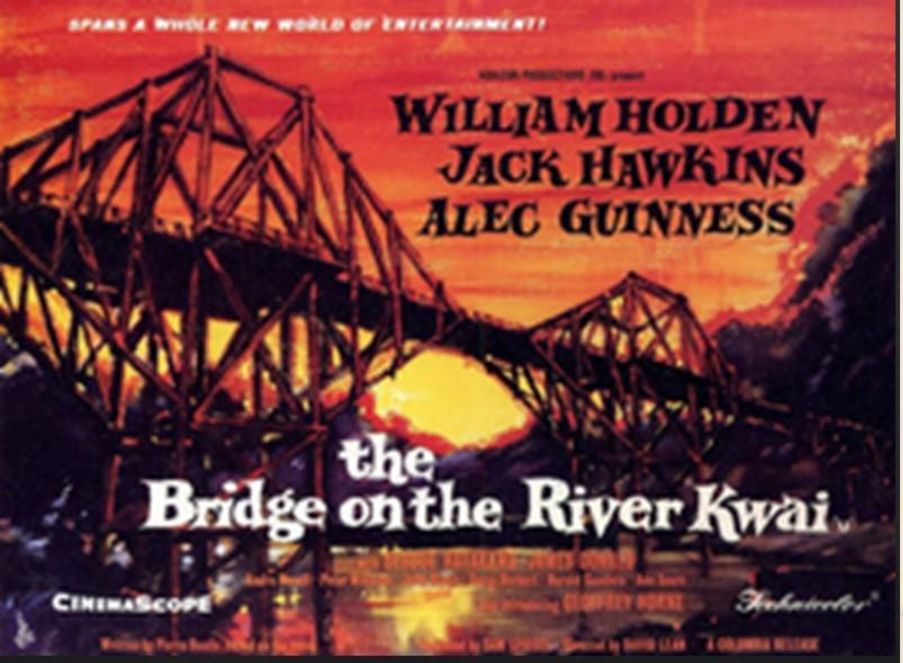



THE GREATEST EVENT IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY!
CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
CHARLTON HESTON · YUL BRYNNER · ANNE BAXTER · EDWARD G. ROBINSON · YVONNE DE CARLO · DEBRA PAGET · JOHN DEREK
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE · NINA FOCH · MARTHA SCOTT · JUDITH ANDERSON · VINCENT PRICE
TECHNICOLOR

$34,200,000

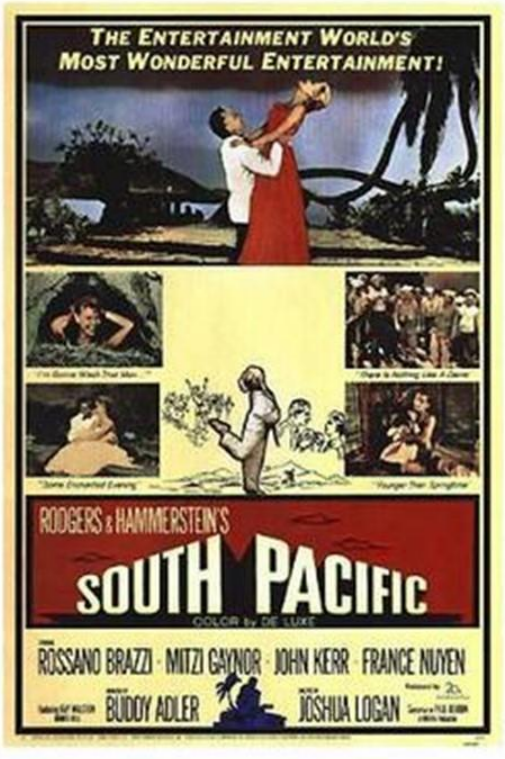
1956


"Michael Todd's show makes this a better world"
...and the whole world loves it!
Around the World in 80 days
Todd-AO
"SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT"
"SMASHING TRIUMPH!"
"Don't Miss it! It's Wonderful!"
"Great, Great Show!"
"Greatest Show Now On Earth!"
★★★★ SMASH HIT



$15,000,000

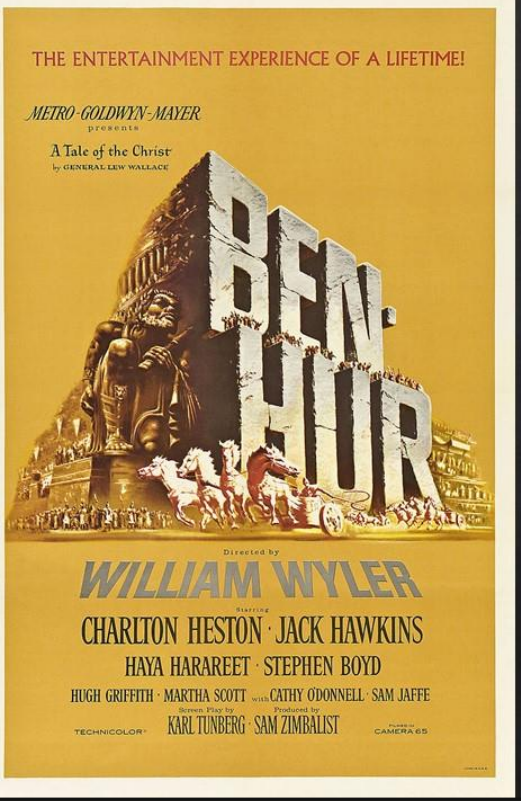
1957



$16,300,000

1958

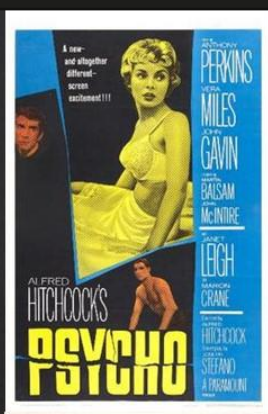
MGM presents
Cat on a
Hot Tin Roof
ELIZABETH TAYLOR · PAUL NEWMAN
BURL IVES
This is Maggie the Cat...
JACK CARSON · JUDITH ANDERSON
RICHARD BROOKS and JAMES POE · TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
RICHARD BROOKS · LAWRENCE WEINGARTEN



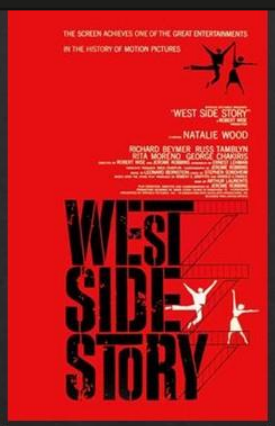
$36,992,088

1959

CARY GRANT TONY CURTIS
submerged with 5 Girls...no wonder
the S.S. SEA TIGER turned
a shocking pink!
"OPERATION PETTICOAT"
in Eastman COLOR
Co-starring
JOAN O'BRIEN · DINA MERRILL · GENE EVANS with DICK SARGENT
and ARTHUR O'CONNELL
Directed by BLAKE EDWARDS Screenplay by STANLEY SHAPIRO and MAURICE RICHLIN Produced by ROBERT ARTHUR A GRANART PRODUCTION · A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL RELEASE

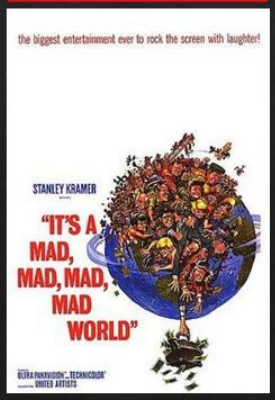


EXODUS
OTTO PREMINGER PRESENTS
PAUL NEWMAN · EVA MARIE SAINT
RALPH RICHARDSON · PETER LAWFORD
LEE J. COBB · SAL MINEO · JOHN DEREK
HUGH GRIFFITH · GREGORY RATOFF
JILL HAWORTH IN "EXODUS"

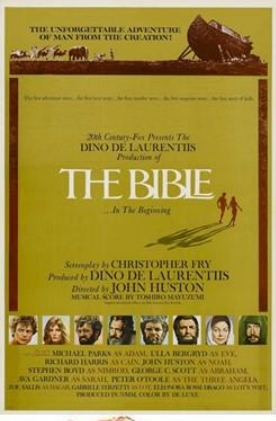

THE SCREEN ACHIEVES ONE OF THE GREAT ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES
"WEST SIDE STORY"
NATALIE WOOD
RICHARD BEYMER RUSS TAMBLYN
RITA MORENO GEORGE CHAKIRIS
WEST SIDE STORY

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA
ALEC GUINNESS · ANTHONY QUINN
JACK HAWKINS · JOSE FERRER
ANTHONY QUAYLE · CLAUDE RAINS · ARTHUR KENNEDY
OMAR SHARIF · PETER O'TOOLE

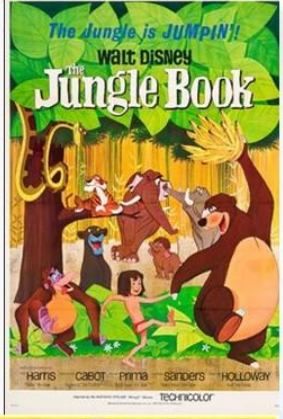
"The biggest thing that has happened in the realm of movies in many a year!"
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
RICHARD BURTON · REX HARRISON
JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ
CLEOPATRA



THE HAPPIEST SOUND IN ALL THE WORLD
RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S
ROBERT WISE
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
ANDREWS · PLUMMER
RICHARD HAYDN · ELEANOR PARKER
ROBERT WISE · RICHARD RODGERS · OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
ERNEST LEHMAN


THE UNFORGETTABLE ADVENTURE OF MAN FROM THE CREATION!
20th Century-Fox Presents The
DINO DE LAURENTIIS Production of
THE BIBLE
...In The Beginning
Screenplay by CHRISTOPHER FRY
Produced by DINO DE LAURENTIIS
Directed by JOHN HUSTON
MUSICAL SCORE BY TOSHIRO MAYUZUMI

un film di
SERGIO LEONE
IL BUONO IL BRUTTO IL CATTIVO
CLINT EASTWOOD • ELI WALLACH • LEE VAN CLEEF


The Jungle is JUMPIN'!
Walt Disney
The Jungle Book
TECHNICOLOR

SEAN CONNERY IS JAMES BOND
IAN FLEMING'S
YOU ONLY LIVE TWICE
...and "TWICE" is the only way to live!
1968
HARRY SALTZMAN ... ALBERT R. BROCCOLI
TECHNICOLOR
UNITED ARTISTS

JULIE ANDREWS · MAX VON SYDOW
RICHARD HARRIS
HAWAI

JOSEPH E. LEVINE
MIKE NICHOLS
LAWRENCE TURMAN
This is Benjamin. He's a little worried about his future.
THE GRADUATE
ANNE BANCROFT ... DUSTIN HOFFMAN · KATHARINE ROSS
CALDER WILLINGHAM ... BUCK HENRY PAUL SIMON
SIMON ... GARFUNKEL LAWRENCE TURMAN
MIKE NICHOLS TECHNICOLOR PANAVISION

a love story of today
Stanley Kramer
Spencer Tracy | Sidney Poitier | Katharine Hepburn
guess who's coming to dinner
and introducing Katharine Houghton

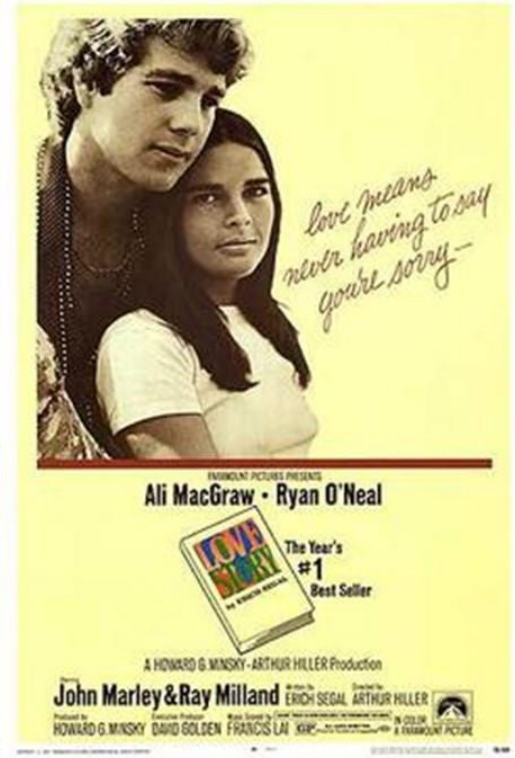
An epic drama of adventure and exploration
2001: a space odyssey

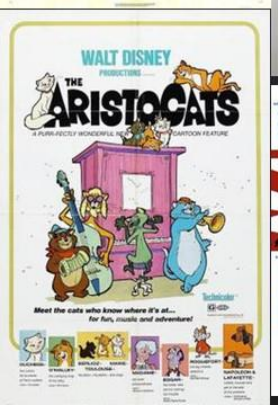
THE STAR OF THE YEAR IN THE MOST POPULAR PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
AT POPULAR PRICES! CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES!
FUNNY GIRL
BARBRA STREISAND · OMAR SHARIF · "FUNNY GIRL"

1968

AIRPORT
BURT LANCASTER · DEAN MARTIN
JEAN SEBERG
JACQUELINE BISSET
GEORGE KENNEDY
HELEN HAYES
VAN HEFLIN
MAUREEN STAPLETON
BARRY NELSON
LLOYD NOLAN
DANA WYNTER
BARBARA HALE

FAR UP! FAR OUT! FAR MORE!
James Bond 007 is back!
HARRY SALTZMAN
ALBERT R. BROCCOLI
JAMES BOND 007
IAN FLEMING'S
"ON HER MAJESTY'S SECRET SERVICE"
GEORGE LAZENBY
DIANA RIGG
TELLY SAVALAS
GABRIELE FERZETTI and ILSE STEPPAT

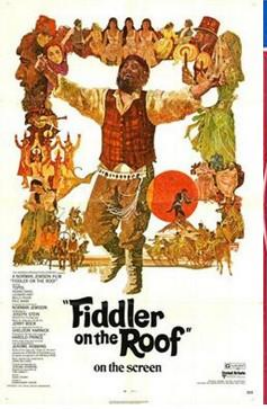

love means never having to say you're sorry
Ali MacGraw · Ryan O'Neal
LOVE STORY
The Year's #1 Best Seller
A HOWARD G. MINSKY-ARTHUR HILLER Production
John Marley & Ray Milland
HOWARD G. MINSKY
DAVID GOLDEN
FRANCIS LAI


WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS
THE ARISTOCATS
Meet the cats who know where it's at... for fun, music and adventure!

"THE EPIC AMERICAN WAR MOVIE THAT HOLLYWOOD HAS ALWAYS WANTED TO MAKE BUT NEVER HAD THE GUTS TO DO BEFORE."
"YOU MAY NEVER HAVE ANOTHER EXPERIENCE LIKE IT! EVIDENTLY SOMEONE BELIEVED THAT THE PUBLIC HAD COME OF AGE ENOUGH TO TAKE A MATURE FILM ABOUT A REAL WAR WITH A HERO-VILLAIN IN ALL HIS GLORIOUS AND VAINGLORIOUS HUMANITY."
PATTON

"M·A·S·H" IS WHAT THE NEW FREEDOM OF THE SCREEN IS ALL ABOUT!"
"M*A*S*H is the best American war comedy since Mark Twain."
"M*A*S*H is a colored masterpiece—see it twice."
MASH

You never get a pair like Butch and The Kid.
PAUL NEWMAN
ROBERT REDFORD
KATHARINE ROSS
BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID


"Fiddler on the Roof"
on the screen

Sean Connery
as
James Bond
007
"Diamonds Are Forever"
Forever
Forever
Forever

The Godfather
Marlon Brando
Al Pacino
James Caan
Richard Castellano
Robert Duvall
Sterling Hayden
John Marley
Richard Conte
Diane Keaton

What did happen on the Cahulawassee River?
Deliverance

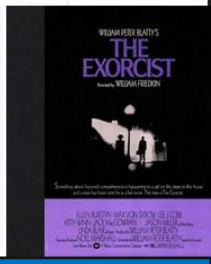
Detective Harry Callahan. He doesn't break murder cases. He smashes them.
Clint Eastwood
Dirty Harry

Being the adventures of a young man whose principal interests are rape, ultra-violence and Beethoven.
STANLEY KUBRICK'S
A CLOCKWORK ORANGE

LIFE IS A
CABARET

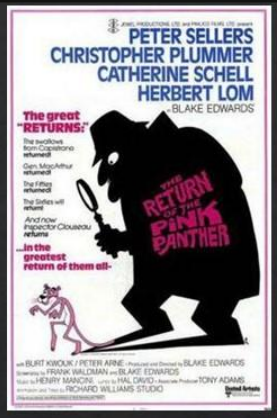
PAUL NEWMAN · ROBERT REDFORD
ROBERT SHAW
THE STING
...all it takes is a little Confidence.

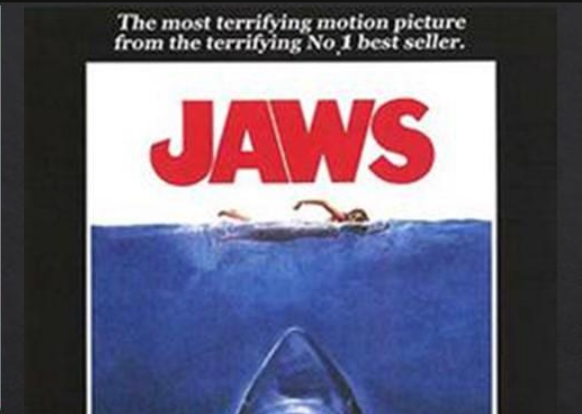
THE INTERNATIONAL BEST SELLER...
THE GREATEST ADVENTURE OF ESCAPE...
NOW COMES TO THE SCREEN!
STEVE McQUEEN DUSTIN HOFFMAN
PAPILLON


WILLIAM PETER BLATTY'S
THE EXORCIST
Screenplay by WILLIAM FRIEDKIN

An Event...
EARTHQUAKE
CHARLTON HESTON
AVA GARDNER · GEORGE KENNEDY
LORNE GREENE · GENEVIEVE BUJOLD · RICHARD ROUNDTREE

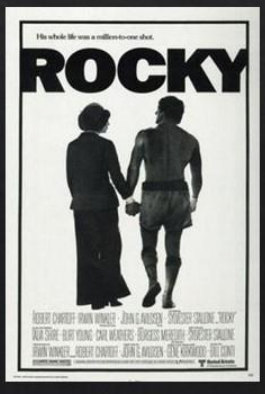
Francis Ford Coppola's
The Godfather PART II
Al Pacino
Robert Duvall Diane Keaton Robert De Niro
Talia Shire Morgana King John Cazale
Mariana Hill Lee Strasberg


PETER SELLERS
CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
CATHERINE SCHELL
HERBERT LOM
BLAKE EDWARDS
The great "RETURNS":
THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER
...in the greatest return of them all-


The most terrifying motion picture from the terrifying No 1 best seller.
JAWS
ROY SCHEIDER
ROBERT SHAW
RICHARD DREYFUSS
JAWS

A MEL BROOKS FILM
YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN

AIRPORT 1975

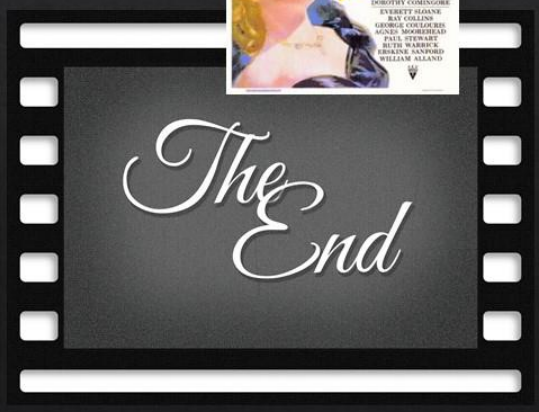

His whole life was a million-to-one shot.
ROCKY

10 Most Profitable Movies Ever Made (Based on Return on Investment)

Paranormal Activity (2007).
Blair Witch (1999).
Mad Max (1979).
Night Of The Living Dead (1968).
Rocky (1976).
American Graffiti (1973).
Halloween (1978).
Once (2007).
Saw (2004).
Napoleon Dynamite (2004).

BBC Culture polled film critics from around the world to determine the best American movies ever made. The results are surprising – Gone With the Wind appears at 97.

10. The Godfather Part II (Francis Ford Coppola, 1974)
9. Casablanca (Michael Curtiz, 1942)
8. Psycho (Alfred Hitchcock, 1960)
7. Singin' in the Rain (Stanley Donen and Gene Kelly, 1952)
6. Sunrise (FW Murnau, 1927)
5. The Searchers (John Ford, 1956)
4. 2001: A Space Odyssey (Stanley Kubrick, 1968)
3. Vertigo (Alfred Hitchcock, 1958)
2. The Godfather (Francis Ford Coppola, 1972)
1. **Citizen Kane (Orson Welles, 1941)**



World of slideshows

Wikipedia
Movieposter.com
Anders Dernback

film

1950 - 1980

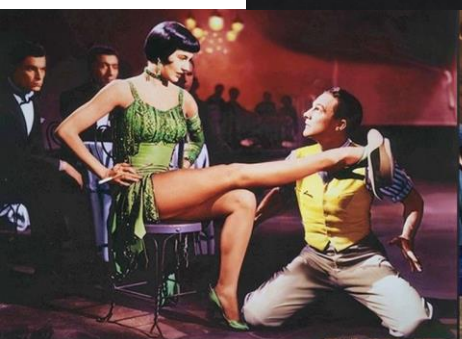
WHAT A GLORIOUS FEELING
SINGIN' IN THE RAIN
M-G-M's TECHNICOLOR Musical Treasure!
STARRING
GENE KELLY
DONALD O'CONNOR
DEBBIE REYNOLDS
JEAN HAGEN · MILLARD MITCHELL · CYD CHARISSE
BETTY COMDEN · ADOLPH GREEN · ARTHUR FREED
NACIO HERB BROWN · GENE KELLY – STANLEY DONEN · ARTHUR FREED

1950 – Upp med ridån
1951 – En amerikan i Paris
1952 – Singin' in the Rain
1954 – Brigadoon

1954 – Av hela mitt hjärta
1955 – Alltid vackert väder
1957 – Les Girls
1960 – Vad vinden sår
1960 – Låt oss älska
(cameo, ej krediterad)
1963 – Drömbrud för sex
1967 – Flickorna i Rochefort
1967 – Guide för gifta män
(berättarröst, ej krediterad)
1973 – 40 karat
1974 – That's Entertainment!
1976 – Hollywood, Hollywood!
1977 – Viva Knievel!

Filmer 1950-77

Gene Kelly
1912 - 1996



Gene Kelly
1912 - 1996

1950 - 1980

In late 1810, at the height of his popularity, already virtually blind with cataracts and in pain from rheumatism, George became dangerously ill. In his view the malady had been triggered by stress over the death of his youngest and favourite daughter, Princess Amelia. The Princess's nurse reported that "the scenes of distress and crying every day ... were melancholy beyond description." He accepted the need for the Regency Act **5 Feb. 1811**, and the Prince of Wales acted as Regent for the remainder of **George III's life**. Despite signs of a recovery in May 1811, by the end of the year George had become **permanently insane** and lived in seclusion at Windsor Castle until his death.

Georg III and Regency Act 5 Feb 1811

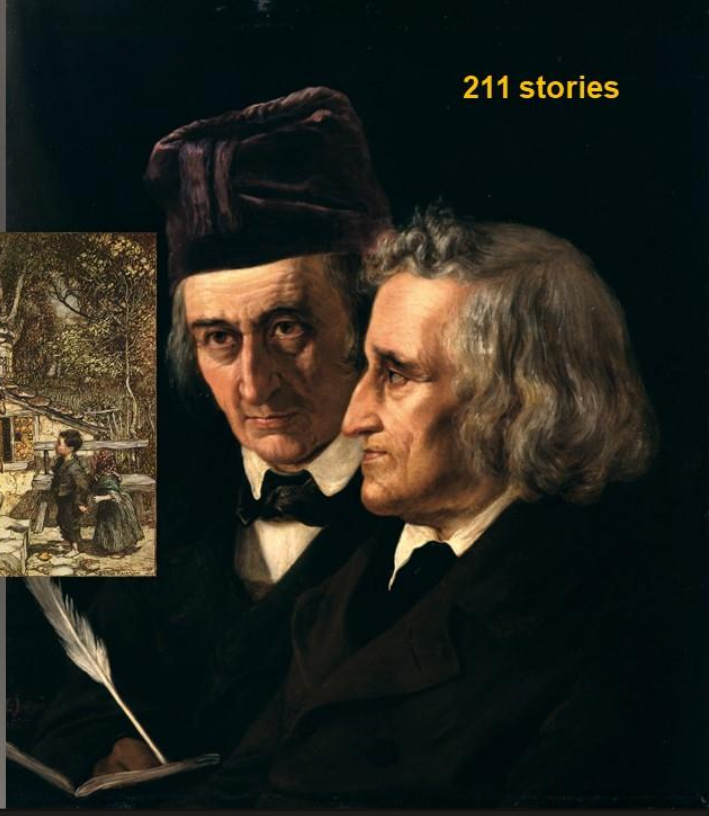
Georg III

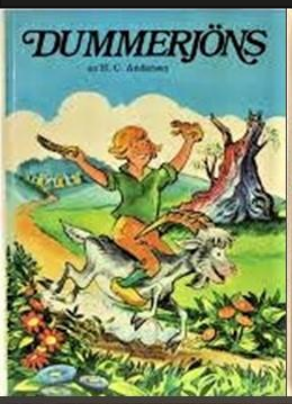
German troops through Sweden 1940 – 1943, 2,1 million

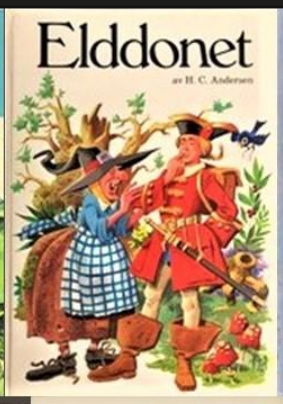
The extent of these transports was kept secret, although spreading rumors soon forced prime minister Per Albin Hansson to admit their existence. Officially the trains transported wounded soldiers and soldiers on leave (permittent-tåg), which would still have been in violation of Sweden's proclaimed neutrality.

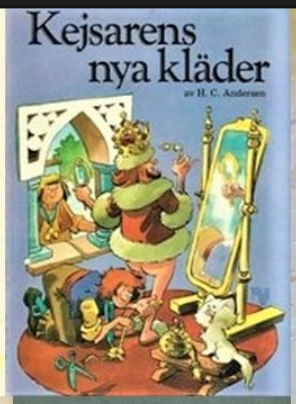
In all, close to 100,000 railroad cars had transported 1,004,158 military personnel on leave to Germany and 1,037,158 to Norway through Sweden by the time the transit agreement was disbanded on 15 August 1943.

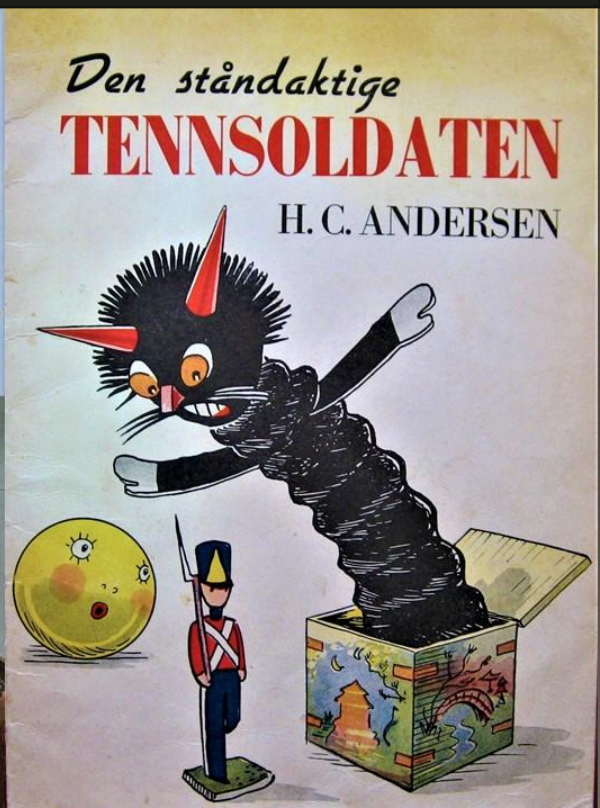
The Brothers Grimm (die Brüder Grimm or die Gebrüder Grimm), Jacob Ludwig Karl (1785–1863) and Wilhelm Carl (1786–1859), were German academics, philologists, cultural researchers, lexicographers and authors who together collected and published folklore during the 19th century.

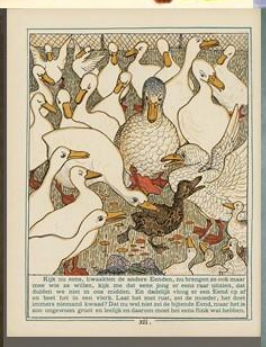












H C Andersen
1805 - 1875

22 Pages Today — The Boston Post — EXTRA

HUGE MOLASSES TANK EXPLODES IN NORTH END; 11 DEAD, 50 HURT

Giant Wave of 2,300,000 Gallons of Molasses, 50 Feet High, Sweeps Everything Before It—100 Men, Women and Children Caught in Sticky Stream—Buildings, Vehicles and L Structure Crushed

35 STATES ON DRY LAW LIST

Search for More Victims During the Night

No Escape From Gigantic Wave of Fluid

SECRECY IN PEACE CONGRESS

BOY'S STORY AID TO MRS. LEBAUDY

Messenger Left Mansion Before the Shooting—Life in Danger

BOSTON TAVERN

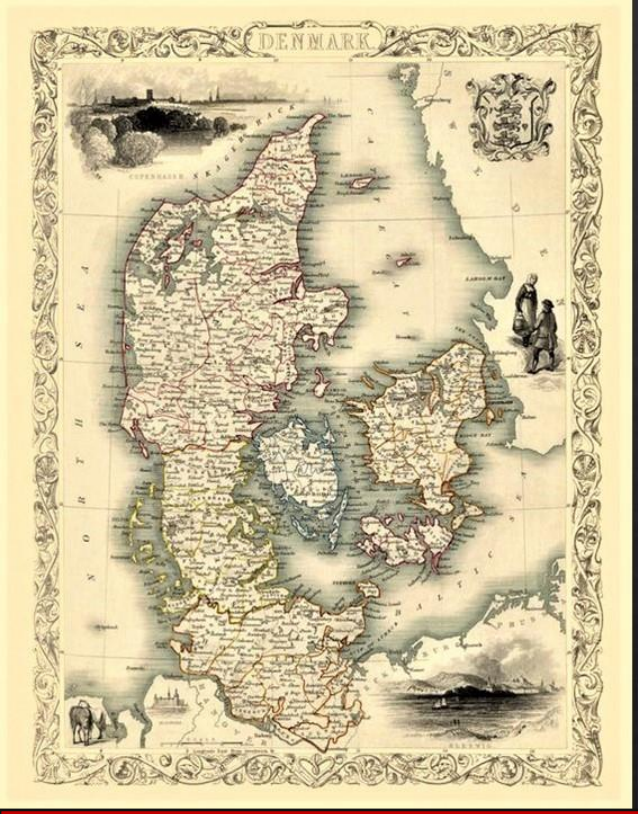
DREYFUS

CLARK'S

Great Molasses Flood
1919
Boston

Great Molasses Flood

The Great Molasses Flood, also known as the Boston Molasses Disaster or the Great Boston Molasses Flood, and sometimes referred to locally as the Boston Molassacre, occurred on January 15, 1919, in the North End neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. A large storage tank burst, filled with 2,300,000 US gal (8,700 m3; 8,706,447 liters) (ca 12,000 tons; 10,886 metric tons; 24,000,000 lbs) of molasses, and a wave of molasses rushed through the streets at an estimated 35 mph (56 km/h), killing 21 and injuring 150. The event entered local folklore and residents claimed for decades afterwards that the area still smelled of molasses on hot summer days.



The map of Denmark from 1851 by J. & F. Tallis in "The Illustrated Atlas and Modern History of the World Geographical, Political, Commercial & Statistical". Engraved map, hand colored

Singapore was known first in the 3rd century by the Chinese. At that time, they called Singapore "Pulau Chung" (Island of the Cape), but it was still early in the formation of Singapore.

Willem Blaeu

1571 – 21 October 1638), also abbreviated to Willem Jansz. Blaeu, was a Dutch cartographer, atlas maker and publisher. Along with his son Johannes Blaeu, Willem is considered one of the notable figures of the Netherlandish/Dutch school of cartography in its golden age (the 16th and 17th

Buy:

https://www.etsy.com/se-en/listing/100322330/home-decor-map-map-poster-vintage-map?ref=related-2

Marlene Dietrich

27 December 1901 – 6 May 1992 was a German-American actress and singer. Throughout her long career, which spanned from the 1910s to the 1980s, she continually reinvented herself.
Dietrich was known for her humanitarian efforts during the war, housing German and French exiles, providing financial support and even advocating their U.S. citizenship.
In 1999, the American Film Institute named Dietrich the ninth greatest female star of classic Hollywood cinema.

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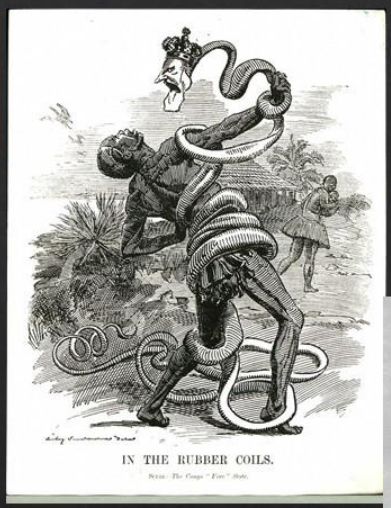
Kubakrisen var en 13 dagar lång konfrontation i oktober 1962 mellan USA och Sovjetunionen över sovjetiska ballistiska robotar utplacerade på Kuba. Dessa robotförberedelser bekräftades när ett av amerikanska flygvapnets spionplan, U-2, producerade tydliga bildbevis på anläggningar för medeldistansrobotar. USA etablerade en militär blockad för att förhindra ytterligare robotar från att komma in i Kuba. Efter en period av spända förhandlingar nåddes en överenskommelse om att Sovjetunionen offentligt skulle avveckla sina offensiva vapen på Kuba och återföra dem till Sovjetunionen. I hemlighet gick USA också med på att de skulle avveckla sina ballistiska robotar som utplacerats i Turkiet mot Sovjetunionen.

The Belgian Hitler Leopold II

According to Edmund D. Morel, the Congo Free State counted "20 million souls". Other estimates of the size of the overall population decline (or mortality displacement) range between two and 13 million. Ascherson cites an estimate by Roger Casement of a population fall of three million, although he notes that it is "almost certainly an underestimate". Peter Forbath gave a figure of at least 5 million victims of the Congo Horrors, while John Gunther also supports a **5 million** figure as a minimum death estimate and posits **8 million as the maximum.**



Manpower

Military age 16–60 years old
Conscription Yes
Active personnel 22,834 (1630)
~77,000 (1700)
~150,000 (1721)
Reserve personnel 127,166 (1630)
Deployed personnel 150,000 (Thirty Years' War)
200,000 (Great Northern War)

Military of the Swedish Empire

Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback

Leadership

King Gustav II Adolf (1611–1632)
Queen Kristina (1632–1654)
King Karl X Gustav (1654–1660)
King Karl XI (1660–1697)
King Karl XII (1697–1718)

Field marshal

Johan Banér (1634-1641)
Carl Gustaf Wrangel(1646-1676)
Otto Wilhelm Königsmarck (1676–1685)
Rutger von Ascheberg (1678–1693)
Erik Dahlberg (1693-1702)
Carl Gustav Rehnskiöld (1706–1721)

Victory at Narva

The Battle of Narva Swedish: Slaget vid Narva) on 30 November [O.S. 19 November] 1700 (20 November in the Swedish transitional calendar) was an early battle in the Great Northern War. A Swedish relief army under Charles XII of Sweden defeated a Russian siege force three to four times its size. Before, Charles XII had forced Denmark–Norway to sign the Treaty of Travendal. Narva was not followed by further advances of the Swedish army into Russia; instead, Charles XII turned southward to expel August the Strong from Livonia and Poland-Lithuania. Tsar Peter the Great of Russia took Narva in a second battle in 1704.

Military of the Swedish Empire

From 1611 to 1721, Sweden was a European great power, becoming a **dominant faction** in the quest for control of the Baltic Sea and a formidable military power. During this period, known as Stormaktstiden (Swedish: "The Great Power Era"), the Swedish Empire held a territory more than twice the size of its modern borders and one of the most successful military forces at the time, proving itself on numerous occasions on battlefields such as Wallhof, Narva and Düna. The military of the Swedish empire is commonly (and wrongfully) recognized only as the Caroleans, which were in fact not in service until the late 17th century under Karl XI and his successor. The Swedish Empire and its modern military force was founded by **Gustavus Adolphus**, who inherited the throne in 1611 at age 17. He immediately **reformed the common European military based on mercenaries to a professional national army**. However, before completing his vision of conquering the Holy Roman Empire, the warrior king **was killed in action in 1632.**

Organization

Gustav II also so introduced a new regimental system, in which every province would be able to maintain one regiment of 3,264 men, divided in twelve companies of 272 men each. Four such regiments were to be active in mainland Sweden at all times (numbering 13,056 men), and another two regiments would be stationed in the eastern parts of the empire, giving Sweden a standing army of 19,584 men. Cavalry forces were organized in a similar fashion, with 13 companies (six Swedish, four Finnish and three noble), every company having 250 men and an equal number of horses (meaning that the Swedish army possessed 3,250 cavalrymen). While in military service, the provincial regiments were divided into field regiments of 1,176 men in eight companies of 147 men each – these including 21 officers, 54 pikemen and 72 musketeers. This system of field organization enabled small and mobile groups with high-quality leadership, excellent communication and unrivaled firepower. It is believed that the army of Gustav II Adolf was the first military to utilize effective combined arms tactics in renaissance history, and that the Swedish Empire was indeed the most successful fighting force of the Thirty Years' War.

A reenactor displaying a Swedish soldier in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, armed with musket, bardiche and rapier

Military of Gustav II Adolf

Upon inheriting the Swedish throne in 1612 , Gustav II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus in Latin) also inherited three ongoing wars where Sweden was hopelessly outmatched by its wealthier neighbors. The young king saw the need of a strong military force if Sweden was to survive as a nation, and thus he began reforming the army with inspiration from the strategies used by Maurice of Nassau. To reach out to as many citizens as possible, Gustavus Adolphus gave the responsibility of conscription to the church, which would choose physically fit locals between the ages of 16 and 60. Not only did the church-based conscription enable a quicker and easier way to find able men of suitable age, but religious influence would strengthen the morale and unity of the Swedish troops compared to foreign mercenaries.

Equipment and tactics

The Swedish army at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War was equipped with state-of-the-art weaponry of domestic designs, including the leather cannon – a lightweight artillery piece that could fire at a fast rate and maneuver during the battle with only a handful of infantrymen (as opposed to the hostile artillery, which consisted almost entirely of enormous cannons that were very difficult to move even with horses). However, the cannon itself could quickly overheat and Gustavus had to rely on superior infantry and cavalry to defeat the Holy Roman Empire.

Equipment and tactics

The common "gallop cavalry" were armed with broadswords and also equipped with one flintlock carbine and two flintlock pistols. The infantry varied in equipment, with the musketeers being armed with a flintlock musket, a rapier sword and a shortened spear, glaive, or partisan that would not exceed 2 meters in length. Pikemen were commonly equipped with pikes of 4 to 6 meters in length and a rapier or broadsword for close defense. It was not uncommon for soldiers to also wield daggers and short-range pistols, but this was a voluntary addition to the common armament. Any infantry officer would be armed with a sword and at least one pistol, but officers often decided to wield the same kind of spear/glaive/partisan that their soldiers used, in order to keep enemies at a distance with greater effect than a sword would. During the Thirty Years' War, hand grenades were a rare sight on the battlefield, but Sweden did possess at least one specialized grenadier company.

The Navy

Denmark had always threatened Swedish naval dominance in the Baltic Sea, and even during the reign of a tactical genius such as Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish navy remained somewhat inferior to their southern adversaries. The Vasa was built in a response to this, and was the most heavily armed warship of its time. But the Vasa did not pass its maiden voyage and sunk in 1628, leaving Sweden without its most powerful vessel and causing financial problems within the naval ministry. No expenses had been spared decorating the warship, and many tonnes of gold and bronze statues were now very difficult to salvage. Instead of relying on a naval power of his own, Gustavus sought to ally with the dominant Protestant naval powers in Europe (namely England and the Dutch Republic).

The Navy

But a strong navy was not considered important by the king – it was on land that the battles against Catholicism would be fought and not in the small Baltic Sea. The concept of Dominium Maris Baltici was not a primary goal for Sweden during the Thirty Years' War, as it was overshadowed by the struggle to protect Protestantism. Nevertheless, Sweden did possess a quite powerful naval force compared to most adversaries other than Denmark – the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Holy Roman Empire both had inadequate naval forces to stop a Swedish landing of troops in northern Germany, and only Denmark was granted immunity against this.

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HISTORY AND SLIDES